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Robert Lenox?
NEW YORK

MAVEN

KF

OF THE MOST CELEBRATED

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND DISCOVERIES,

FROM THE
TIME OF COLUMBUS

TO THE
PRESENT PERIOD.

"Non apud inde tulit collectas sedula fores." Ovid.

BY WILLIAM MAJOR, LL.D.

VOL. XVIII.

L O N D O N :
PRINTED FOR E. NEWBURY,
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1797.

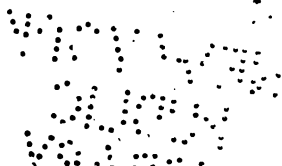


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1



TRAVELS
IN
SWITZERLAND,

BY
WILLIAM COXE,
M.A. F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. &c.

AMONG the various scientific travellers that this country has produced, few rank higher in the public estimation, or have gained more extensive celebrity than Mr. Coxe. He who reads for amusement, and he who reads for information; the man of leisure, the man of business, and the politician, will all be in some degree gratified by an attentive perusal of his works.

His travels in Switzerland, a country favourable for local description; and where freedom, independence, and competence are the lot of almost every rank, as they are certainly his most popular publication, so we have selected them to grace our volumes. But while we are anxious to present our readers with a fair view of their principal contents, it is a duty we owe the amiable author to confess, that we feel ourselves incapable, within the limits prescribed, to do justice to the multifarious matter they contain; and we are rather ambitious to excite curiosity to peruse the original, than to satisfy it by our present abridgment.

company with Lord
Earl Pembroke, and Colonel Flood
scenes were afterwards revisited
Mr. Whitbread, &c.

The first letter is dated from
July 21, 1776. This town is the
residence of the prince of Furstenberg.
In the court yard of his palace the Danes
Some small springs, bubbling forth
form a basin of about thirty feet
this small beginning issues the
which soon after receives several
of greater consequence than the

Next day, they arrived at
Switzerland. The cleanliness of
of the people, is peculiarly striking
are several other strong outlines with
this happy race from the neighbour
Schaffhausen is situated on the

singular architecture. The river here is extremely rapid, and several stone bridges had been carried away; when a carpenter of Appenzel offered to throw a wooden bridge across the stream, which is near four hundred feet wide. The distance of the middle pier from the shore towards the town is one hundred and seventy-two feet, and from the other side one hundred and ninety-three, apparently making two arches of surprising width, and forming a beautiful distant perspective. The weight of a man makes it vibrate under him, and yet waggons, heavily laden, pass without danger. Its mechanism, though simple, is most extraordinary; and is a proof of the abilities of the man who projected and executed it. This bridge was finished in less than three years, at an expence of about eight thousand pounds sterling.

Soon after their arrival, they set out to visit the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen. It is about a league distant, over a picturesque and agreeable country.

Having advanced to the edge of the precipice, they looked down on the cataract, and saw the river tumbling over the sides of the rock with amazing impetuosity. They then descended, and stood close to the fall. A scaffolding is erected in the very spray of this tremendous cataract, and upon the most sublime point of view. The scene exceeds description. About one hundred feet from the scaffolding, two crags rise in the middle of the fall, the nearest of which is perforated by the constant action of the water, and allows a vent for a part of the tumultuous waves.

Having crossed the river, at a place where it was extremely agitated, they enjoyed another perspective

word, it is only the shadow of what it once
though it still contains about three thousand
bitants.

They paid a visit to the chamber where the
council of Constance was held in 1415; and
rejoiced themselves by sitting down in the same
chambers which were once occupied by Pope John
XXIII. and the Emperor Sigismund. By a sen-
tence of this council, that celebrated reformer,
John Huss, was burnt as a heretic, though he
was innocent of the emperor's safe conduct. The house is
shewn in which he was seized, on which is
carved his head, carved in stone, with a German
inscription under, but now almost defaced. From
the top of the cathedral is a superb view of the
country, and of the two lakes, with the rugged Alps
Tyrol and Appenzel, topped with everlasting
snow.

Our author thinks it probable, that Constance
may again become a commercial town, from the
permission, granted by the emperor, to the emi-
grants of Geneva, of settling there, with consid-
erable privileges. He justly considers this as the
triumph of reason and religion over bigotry and
intolerance.

On the 25th, they set out from Constance. The
superior Lake, or Boden See, is about fifteen
miles in length, and six in its greatest breadth.
The environs consist of gently rising hills, sprin-
kled with a variety of towns, villages, and mo-
nasteries. The form of the lake is somewhat
irregular, and the water has a greenish hue.

Some writers affirm, that the Rhine passes
through the lake without mingling their waters;
Mr. Coxe sees no reason for the adoption of
this

and an
unwed series of hills
tains, the tops of which
riant pasturage; and
to an inconceivable

The abbot and town
lies of the Swiss can
privilege of sending
The abbot has an exte
pled with Catholics;
his influence once exte
testant. It is in a flour
dustry of its inhabitant.

The library belonging
several valuable manuicri
to the reformation in Ge
To this library we owe 1
Italicus, Valerius m
of -

CANTON APPENZEL

The flourishing state of the cotton manufactory has rendered many persons, in the Protestant districts, easy, if not affluent, in their circumstances. Our author, however, thinks the machinery used in Switzerland, for spinning and preparing cotton cloth, far inferior to that in England.

Appenzel contains no fortified town; but only two or three open burghs, of which Appenzel is the largest in the Catholic district; and Trogen, Undevil, and Herisau in the Protestant. The whole canton, however, is almost one continuous village, each cottage being surrounded by a little domain, which generally contains every rural convenience within itself.

The original simplicity of the pastoral life is still visible among a majority of the inhabitants; and Mr. Coxe says, he saw several venerable figures, with long beards, that resembled the pictures of the ancient patriarchs. The natives of this canton, as is common in democracies, possess a natural frankness, and peculiar tone of equality, which arise from a consciousness of independence. They also display a fund of original humour, a quickness of repartee, and rude sallies of wit, which enliven their conversation.

Near Appenzel they observed an old man, with venerable white hair covering his shoulders, in the dress of a substantial farmer, who enquired, in the tone of civil authority, who they were; and upon their asking of their guide who this person was, they found he was Landamman, or chief of the republic. Happy people, exclaims our author, the nature of whose country, and the constitution of whose government are equally inimical to the introduction of luxury!

roads being rough and hot, they could not be much at evening being fine, and the morning being bright, their journey was pleasant.

Next morning, they continued in the same carriage, which was completely wedged in. When they had taken their places, it was in the middle of the day; the day was hot; but the country they passed, at the slow rate of an hour, was still so picturesque that they forgot the partial inconvenience of the carriage and the heat.

From Trivaback, a small town, they walked to Sargans, the name of the same name. They arrived at Sargans, a town incorporated with several distinct privileges.

the scenery of the lake affords an endless variety of beautiful and romantic views. On the north of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated, and enriched with woods; while the Alps to the south are covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are grotesque, rugged, and inaccessible; yet even here are some fertile spots of land, reclaimed by human industry from original sterility. Numberless waters, occasioned by the melting of the snows, descend from the sides of the hills; and enter the lake by different courses, and with different degrees of velocity and noise.

Glarus is the last in rank of the eight ancient cantons, which enjoy several superior privileges above the five remaining ones, that afterwards courted their alliance. The people of this canton were invaded by the Austrians in 1388, with a force, as it was supposed would render resistance vain. It was then that three hundred and fifty troops of Glarus, assisted by thirty Swiss, opposed the whole Austrian force, consisting of fifteen thousand men. The former were advantageously posted on the mountains, and were compelled their invaders to retreat, by a shower of stones; the inhabitants seized the moment of confusion, and fell on them with such stoutness, that they broke their ranks, and after an immense slaughter, drove the remainder from the canton.

Such unequal combats are not singular in the Swiss annals, and they render the classical comparisons of Marathon and Plataea perfectly applicable. The same love of independence, the same

the canton or the republic
alternately from the Protestants

Cattle, cheese, and butter constitute the principal wealth of the canton. It is ten thousand head of large cattle and sheep are pastured in the morning to this district, during the summer. Among the exports, slates are the principal article. These quarries once supplied the school and counting-house of the country is now found to be sufficient to supply this kind of produce.

On the 30th of July they made a journey towards the extremity of the canton, entirely enclosed by the Alps, except towards the north; and this is the only entrance into the canton during the summer months. At this point the road reaches from the banks of the Rhodan to the farthest extremity of the canton.

pid than the Derwent, and the highest eminences of the peak are only mole-hills, compared the Alps of Glarus.

They several times crossed the Linth, which flows with the impetuosity of a torrent, and at length arrived at an amphitheatre of mountains, where the valley terminated. The view here was fully grand, every feature that entered into the composition of the landscape was vast, and wholly pine. They admired the sublime horror of the scenery for some time; and then made a hearty meal on some excellent bread, honey, butter, and milk, which a neighbouring cottage supplied.

"Nothing," says Mr. Coxe, "delights me so much as the inside of a Swiss cottage: all those I have hitherto visited, convey the liveliest image of cleanliness, ease, and simplicity; and cannot so strongly impress, on the observer, a most affecting conviction of the peasants happiness. The houses are generally built of wood, large, solid, and compact, with penthouse roofs, that extend far beyond the area of the foundation.

Their landlord, at Glarus, was an open-hearted, honest fellow, who brought his pint of wine, and sat down to converse with his guests, without the least ceremony. This freedom, being neither the effect of impertinent curiosity, nor of officiousness, but the impulse of a mind conscious of its natural equality, and unconstrained by arbitrary distinctions, was highly pleasing. Who would not prefer the simple demeanour of an unsophisticated nature to the false refinements of artificial manners!

strong hold in the minds of men

The church of the abbey is a magnificent building, but loaded with ornaments. In an aisle, near the small elegant marble chapel of the order, which forms the shrine of the outside, an angel supports the *portable* inscription :

Hic est plena remissio peccatorum omnium

Within is the image of the Virgin with the lady of Loretto, in effigy, —her face, as well as that of the Virgin, being *black*. She is richly apparelled, and changes her vestments every week.

The valuables in the treasury consist of the rich offerings of the monks.

one evening they walked to Rapperswil. By the way they had a fine view of the lake, and of the adjacent country. The scene was heightened by the solemn stillness of the evening, the pellucid surface of the lake, the tints of the setting sun. As they approached the lake, the rising moon formed another scene indeed, but not less affecting than the

first. The town, one thousand seven hundred paces from Zurich, is thrown over the narrowest part of the lake. The town is pleasantly situated on a neck of land, and is under the protection of Zurich, Schwyz, and Glarus. Over the gates is the subscription: *Amicis Tutoribus floret libertas.*

One day they were sumptuously entertained at dinner, by the Capuchin friars at Rapperswil. It was one of their great festivals, and they regaled them with every variety of fish, from the lake and the neighbouring rivers supplied. The convent enjoys a romantic situation, on the edge of the water; and the cells of the monks, though small, are not inconvenient; but the dirt, which gives a charm to the humblest habitations, is here as much disregarded, as cleanliness and filth were inseparable. What a false idea of sanctity! as if dirt could be acceptable to the Deity.

After dinner, they set out for Zurich by water. The lake is about ten leagues long, and one league wide. Its borders are thickly studded with villages and towns; and the adjacent country is in a great measure in a state of cultivation. To the south of the lake the stupendous mountains of Schweitz rise up.
XVIII. C and

protection of government. The professor gives rank and estimation; held by a member of the senate, or council. The learned languages, civil history, mathematics, and in the sciences of polite learning, as well as sciences, are here taught at a small with abundant care.

In consequence of this laudable to form the minds of youth, and flame of genius, no town in Switzerland produced more eminent men than Zurich, since the reformation, may be Zuinglius, and Bullinger, Conradinger, Simler, Spon, Scheutzer, Breitinger, Bodmer, Hertzell, and Suter. The latter is the well-known death of Abel, and several pastorals delicate and elegant.

charmed with the vivacity of his conversation, the amenity of his manners, and the singularity and animation of his style, which have contributed more to spread his principles than sound reasoning and depth of learning.

That particular passions have a certain effect on particular features, is evident to every observer; but that, by contemplating the countenance, we can infallibly discover the mental qualities, is an hypothesis liable to many exceptions. Nevertheless, Lavater, like a true enthusiast, carries his theory much farther; for he not only pretends to discover the characters and passions by the features, the complexion, the form, and motion; but he also draws some inferences, of the same kind, from the hand writing.

Lavater, however, has not confined himself merely to physiognomy. He has composed hymns and national songs, which are much admired for their simplicity. He has also published numerous works on sacred subjects; but it must be confessed, that the same fanciful turn, which displays itself in his physiognomical theories, is likewise visible in what ought to be under the influence of sober reason, or the guidance of revelation.

Mr. Coxe makes honourable mention of several other literary characters he met with at Zurich. The library and cabinet of John Gesner, professor of physics, and a descendant of Conrad Gesner, particularly pleased him. The proficiency of this gentleman, in the study of nature, has been amply testified by the repeated acknowledgments of Haller, whom he accompanied in several botanical excursions through Switzerland.

The public library at Zurich contains about twenty-five thousand volumes, and a few curious manuscripts.

...vince the in-
celebrated reformer ;
Lady Jane Grey to
These letters, written
a spirit of unaffected
mon progress which th
plished, woman had m
literature, though only

The library is also ri
the classics, and partici
fions.

Our author likewise
the cathedral, belongin
which contains several
printed books of great
Simler and Heydegger,
ing would pass without

From Zurich our aut
round the ...

scattered cottages, villages, and picturesque villas and churches, added to the beauty of the ever-changing scenery.

At Meile they embarked and crossed the lake, when new beauties arrested their attention; but it is impossible to do them justice in our description. They landed again at Weddenschweil, on the west side of the lake. Near this last place is a cascade, which bursting from surrounding trees, falls a few feet on the ridge of rock, and then precipitates itself in mid air for fifty feet, without touching the sides of the precipice. The effect was peculiarly striking; nor could they sufficiently admire the amphitheatre of rock, the beeches suspended on its top and sides, the sunbeams playing on the falling waters, and the noise of the torrent, contrasting with the mild and tranquil beauties of the lake they had just quitted.

They passed the night at Richliswick, most agreeably situated. The road sometimes conducted through meadows, sometimes lay close to the water's edge, and scarcely could they advance one hundred steps without passing the habitation of man. They found good accommodation at the inn; and next morning embarked and sailed for the island of Ufnau, which they reached in two hours. This is a pleasant island, belonging to the abbey of Einsidlin. It has only a single house, two barns, and a chapel, in which mass is said twice a year. Within is the tomb of St. Alderic, who built a hermitage here, to which he retired. He died in 1473, and, according to an inscription, "was fed with bread from heaven, and walked on the surface of the waters."

This

TO THE
PUBLIC
AS
FOLLOWS



2. The clergyman's two daughters, about
or sixteen years of age, politely brought
and cherries for their refreshment. They
neatly dressed in straw hats, with their shifts
s tied above the elbows, after the simple
er of the peasant girls.

m this retreat of innocence and simplicity *
scended about a mile, when the view of
, the lake, and environs, burst on their en-
ed senses.

expedition to the summit of Lagerberg
o less agreeable than the former. The fields
enlivened with numerous parties employed
rvest work. Oxen were chiefly used for
ht, harnessed like horses. This practice
een partially introduced into England; and
it more general, which, it is hoped in time
l become, it would not only lessen the ex-
of farming, but diminish the price of pro-
is.

few miles from Zurich, they passed through
illage of Affholteren, and gently ascended
w Regensberg, which stands on an elevation
e foot of the Lagerberg. The castle was
rly of great strength, and frequently defied
ttacks of Zurich.

e rock, on which Regensberg is built, forms

is impossible to record the easy manner in which strangers
tained in those simple regions, without imprecating
cious and expensive refinement, which has taken place
own island. Here all hospitality is destroyed by the in-
tion of luxury, which is equally inimical to society and
thropy.

the

seen in own
The beauty and subli
detained them here till
when they began to desce
at Zurich before the gloom
the horizon.

Our author next set ou
tant about twelve miles
which, though situated in
own laws, has its own magi
its original independence.
verned by its own counts, b
the protection of Zurich.

The principal manufactur
muslins, printed cottons, and
works are also carried on he
success. The inhabitants a
thousand.

In the vicinity is
down

of the empire. Part of this fabric part is modern. A bailiff resides and possesses very extensive powers.

Arthur they travelled to Frauenfeld, the capital of Thurgau. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is chiefly known for being the place where, since the formation of the Swiss cantons assemble.

Following the usual route by land,

Basle, they proceeded the greatest part of the way by water. They embarked in the river of the Limmat, the navigation of which is often represented as dangerous; but it seldom happens during the melting of the snow, unless occasioned by the want of skill or inexperience of the boatmen.

The vessel in which they sailed was flat-bottomed, and was rowed, or rather steered, by 12 men, who advanced at the rate of 2 miles an hour. The banks of the river were at first flat, but afterwards rose into hills covered with pasture and wood, or divided into fields: at last they became quite perpendicular, and were fringed to the water's edge with

leaves from Baden, they shot under the bridge at St. Gallen with such velocity, that in the opinion of Mr. Coxe was admiring its bold project, he instantly found himself in the water. This admirable piece of mechanism is 100 hundred and forty feet in length, and is 20 above twenty feet from the surface of the water.

It was the last work of the self-same man who constructed the bridge at Schaff-

I.

D

They

country, or damage, contains at
thousand persons, of both sexes :

From Baden they proceeded th
able and sylvan country, for som
banks of the Limmat, and soon :
Reufs into the canton of Berne. I
a plain, they arrived at the warm l
nach, celebrated for being the p
Helvetic society first assembled
composed of some of the most l
Switzerland, both of the catholic
religion, exerted itself to extend
leration, and to lessen that antipa
sisted between the members of the
'The meetings of this liberal assoc
transferred to Olten in Soleure.

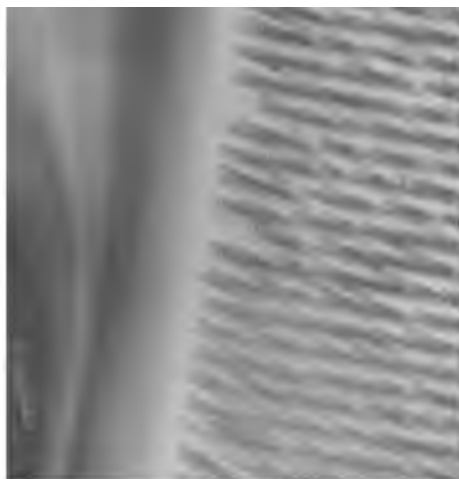
In the vicinity of the baths, on a
stand the remains of the castle of
which there is a fine view.

It commands a boundless view over hills and dales, plains and forests, rivers and lakes, towns and villages, mountains and alps, "emblematic," says our author, "of that extent of power, to which the talents of one man, who derived his title from this castle, raised himself and his descendants,"—alluding to Rhodolph Count of Hapsburgh, born in 1218, who became emperor and founder of the house of Austria.

A spot so remarkable could not fail to impress the mind of a sensible traveller with many reflections on the mutability of fortune, and the elevations and depressions which families are often doomed to experience. For a simple Swiss baron to reach the imperial dignity, was such a transition, as even ambition could scarcely have foreseen; and for the descendants of that emperor to be driven from their hereditary domains by a few small republics, in little more than a century after, is a phenomenon in the history of man, that must have happened to be believed.

Having satisfied their curiosity at the castle of Hapsburgh, the cradle of the house of Austria, they descended into the plain of Konigsfelden, to a convent of the same name, built by the empress Elizabeth on the spot where her husband Albert was assassinated. This murder was committed on the 1st of May 1308, in the open day, by the emperor's nephew, in the sight of his son Leopold and the rest of his court, who had not yet passed the Reufs; and who, though witnesses to the horrid deed, could not get up in time to rescue the emperor.

The convent, or abbey, built on the very spot, was richly endowed; but at the reformation, the lands were secularized, and part of the building became



alls into the Rhine. Its waters, which are of a lively hue, are, for a long way after their junction, distinguished from the sea-green colour of the Rhine.

In point of picturesque beauty, the banks of the Rhine are infinitely superior to those of the Moselle. They consist of steep acclivities, feathered with wood, gentle slopes bordered with vines, fertile scenes or pasture, and exhibit a continued succession of towns and villages.

The stream carried them eighteen miles in three hours, and they disembarked at Lauffenburgh, where the Rhine forms a cataract not destitute of beauty, though greatly inferior to the fall near Schaffhausen. As Mr. Coxe stood on the crags of the northern shore, the principal objects were a high bridge, partly open; partly covered; a row of houses, with an old ruined castle, crowning a summit that overhung the water; a perspective of woods and meadows through the arcades of the bridge; and the river dashing over its craggy bed in a sloping cataract.

About half a mile below the fall they re-embarked; and found the waters still so much agitated that it required all the skill and dexterity of the pilot to prevent their little vessel being dashed against the shelving rocks. As they approached Basle, the stream became gradually more tranquil, and they landed, highly delighted with their expedition.

When they arrived at Basle, it was about noon; but our author was surprised to find that all the clocks in the town struck one. On enquiry, he was informed that they constantly go an hour faster than the real time, for which absurdity various reasons are assigned. One is, that during

secure; and as a p
happy deliverance, the c
the same advanced stat
reason, is the most probal
the outside of the choir of
the clocks are regulated,
occasions a variation from
five minutes.

However this may be, th
are so attached to this whim
the start of time, that thou
have been made to remove t
ple have constantly interfered
ation; as if they thought the
lost, should their clocks agree
rest of Europe. Indeed, long
however ridiculous or unconfe
make strong impressions on —
in England

by establishing a number of manufactures, resting on an extensive trade.

Cathedral is an elegant Gothic pile; but is disfigured by a daubing of rose-coloured stucco over the whole edifice. It contains the remains of several great and illustrious characters; among the rest, the venerable remains of Erasmus are deposited under a marble tomb. He has done more honour to learning than any other, or have met with more distinguished notice from impartial posterity.

The University of Basle was formerly distinguished for the eminent persons it produced. The names of the Baughins, Buxtorf, Wetstien, the Astruc, and Euler, are sufficient to mark its former eminence. If it has declined from its original splendour, may be imputed to the casual mode of educating the professors.

The public library, though not very extensive, contains a choice and rare collection of early printed books, and some curious manuscripts.

A suite of rooms, adjoining to this library, is devoted to petrifications, collected in the canton of Basle by Annoni; some ancient medals and a few antiquities found at Augst; a large collection of prints; and some original drawings and paintings by Holbein, who was a native of Basle.

Among the works of Holbein, that display the force of his fancy, may be mentioned the drawing of a man, which he drew, on perusing the Enlogium by Erasmus, on the margin of the present edition of that work, from the author. This curio-
 sity is preserved in the library; and has been published in French, Latin, and German, with fac-similes of the original design, engraved on wood.

The

the Empress of Russia to
Mr. Coxe says he frequently
drawings, during his stay at
larly admired the variety of
ters in which the last mortal

Our author visited a small
tion of pictures, mostly of the
schools, belonging to M. Fae
great council. In the court-yard
man's house, is a wooden statue
ed on a throne, and clothed w
fignia. Underneath is the da
of that emperor's coronation. '
sculpture renders it probable tl
of that great emperor, who w
when he received the unexpect
tion. The gates were insta
and he was admitted
which

semble only once a year; when the magistrates publicly take an oath to maintain the constitution, and to preserve the liberties and immunities of the people. A reciprocal oath of obedience to the laws is administered to the citizens, in respective tribes.

The meanest citizen is legally capacitated to be a member of the great council; and by the same mode of election may possibly be chosen. Thousands of citizens, save the members of the city, are eligible to fill up vacancies. The mass of the people is divided into eighteen tribes, each of which appoint twelve delegates to the great council; and upon a vacancy, nominate persons, one of whom is chosen by lot.

The reigning burgomaster and the great tribune are appointed to be the drawers of this official lottery, and at the same instant draw a ticket from two bags; and the candidate, whose name appears out at the same time with the ticket on which the employment is written, obtains the

it is not only counsellors of state and the magistrates that are chosen by lot; even professors of the university are elected in the same manner. Hence it has happened, that the professor of rhetoric has been assigned to a mathematics; and the professorship of anatomy to an advocate of the belles lettres. The allotments are very ridiculous, and must tend to injure the reputation of the university, not only in the eyes of natives, but also of foreigners. Fortune in the distribution of her favours cannot possibly exercise greater caprice than in similar instances.

Sumptuary laws are very strict at Basle. The use of carriages in the town is not indeed prohibited

... their own country
think true felicity is centre
deed the lower classes are no
fortable. Freedom is the e
the poorer are not tortured b
ry which they cannot reach, i
rable by an ostentatious disp
grandeur. A happy simplic
universally prevalent; and i
smile to enumerate all the artic
der the opprobrious name of lu

In general the burghers sons
lent education, which qualifies
fices which fortune may throw
the time our author was here,
a baker, and had twice been a
date for the office of the great t

The conduct of magistrates
freely or severely canvassed tha
haps this privilege may be often
its proper limits: but it is -
111

keep all power in their own hands, have been principal causes to hasten the decline of the republic. The magistrates, indeed, are sensible of impolitic restraints under which strangers labour; but large bodies of men are seldom actuated by such a generous spirit as to sacrifice personal and immediate advantages to the future welfare of the community.

During Mr. Coxe's stay at Basle, he was tempted by curiosity to visit the hospital and fighting ground of St. James, not far from the town, near the small river Birs, celebrated for a desperate combat, in 1444, between the Swiss and the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XI. Switzer was Swiss valour and intrepidity more gloriously displayed than on that memorable day. Seven hundred of them had the courage to oppose themselves to eight thousand of the enemy's army; and though victory at last declared for the French, it cost them more than three times the number of their opposers.

Of the whole phalanx of the Swiss, only fifteen escaped from the field of battle; and these, in conformity to the old Spartan discipline, were punished with infamy, for not having sacrificed their lives in defence of their country. Among these who were desperately wounded, and left on the field of battle, only thirty-two were found alive. The names of many of these glorious patriots were carefully registered, and still remain on record.

Louis himself declared, that such another victory would ruin his army; and generously concluded, that he derived no other advantage

scene of the engagement, in order to celebrate, in a red wine produced from the vines planted on the field of battle, the deeds of their countrymen, who fell in this noble contest. This wine, which the blood of the Swiss, is highly prized by the Germans, though it has little to recommend it on the point of flavour.

Not far from Basle are the ruins of Augusta Rauricorum, formerly a large Roman city, now dwindled away to a small village. Of the former grandeur nothing remains, save a few marble columns and scattered fragments with a circular range of walls on a rising ground, entirely covered with underwood. Probably the theatre. Our author observed the remains of the aqueducts which convey water to the town from the distance of twelve miles.

Medals of the Roman emperors, from Augustus to Constantine, are frequently found

is received into the Helvetic confederacy
by which its liberty and independence
is preserved, both from the encroach-
of the empire and of France. The govern-
ment is aristo-democratical. The supreme power
is in the great and little councils, consisting,
each, of seventy-eight persons, drawn from
burghers, whose number amounts to seven
thousand, distributed into six tribes. The inha-
bitants are of the reformed religion, and the town
contains about six thousand souls, with about two
thousand more in its little territory.

Though the greatest part of the dominions sub-
jected to the bishop of Basle, or, as the Protestants
call him, the Prince of Porentru, is not com-
prehended within the limits of Switzerland, yet as
many of his subjects are burghers with Berne,
under the protection of that republic, his
territory is usually included in all the topogra-
phical accounts of the cantons.

The author made several excursions into this
country, and informed himself as to its politi-
cal and local circumstances. The sovereign of
this country is chosen by the chapter of eighteen
canons, resident at Arlesheim, and confirmed by
the emperor. He is a prince of the German empire,
who renders homage to the emperor for that part of
territory which lies within the circle of the
Rhine.

The form of government is a limited monar-
chy, the bishop being bound, on all important
affairs, to consult his chapter. His subjects
are chiefly Protestants, partly Catholics. The Pro-
testants are chiefly seated in the valley of Muns-

...ence,
...ing the town, and the environs are fertile
and fertile. One of the towers of the
... is said to be of Roman workmanship, and
... its high antiquity.

The high roads, which lead from all quarters
to Porentru, have been formed at a considerable
expense, and do honour to the munificence
of the sovereign.

Bellay, which Mr. Coxe visited in his
journey from Bienne to Porentru, is a rich abbey
of Benedictines, about twenty miles from the city,
in a sequestered, but not unpleasant situation.
his abbey is not confined solely to religious
uses; but contains a military academy, provided
with suitable masters and professors. The
expense of a scholar's education and maintenance
does not exceed twenty pounds per annum.
On the 14th of August, Mr. Coxe made an excursion,
with several friends, to Arlesheim, about
four miles from Basle. They dined with
B. Ligertz, one of the

... a small lake. Several natural caverns add to the romantic beauty of the scenery, while many affluent streams, conveyed from a distance, fall in small cascades, or bubble from the ground like real springs.

In another excursion to Bienne, they passed through a fertile plain, watered by the Birs, and bounded by two chains of the Jura. As they proceeded, the plain gradually narrowed, and the mountains approached each other. They now entered the rich valley of Lauffen, encircled by oaks, sprinkled with groves of oak and beech, and exhibiting many romantic points of view.

About three leagues farther, they came to a narrow pass, which leads to the valley of Delmont, and ascended to the town of the same name, pleasantly situated on an acclivity, backed by a ridge of rocks, embrowned by firs.

A mile beyond Delmont, they stopped at Corrandelin, to view an iron foundery. The ore is drawn from the valley of Delmont, and is taken from the ground in pieces generally no larger than a pea.

Soon after, quitting Corrandelin, they entered a narrow glen, about four miles long, and, in many places, resembling a subterraneous passage. The road winds by the side of the impetuous Birs, at the bottom of two ranges of white rocks, of inaccessible height, yet agreeably feathered with trees, which almost exclude the rays of the sun from the narrow vale below.

In the midst of the glen is La Roche, the first Protestant village in the valley of Munster; the houses of which stand on both sides of the Birs.

Having passed this narrow vale, they entered a fertile plain encircled by hills, in the centre of which

direction, and at whose expense.

Though our author had frequently marked in Switzerland, that which intersect the mountains on one side correspond with the other, and the parallel strata of resemblance on both sides; yet fact more strongly exemplified ridges of limestone rocks that They are of stupendous height whether horizontal, inclined, or circular, are exactly similar, and meet on both hands. Hence they were formerly united, and parted by some violent convulsion by the attrition of the waters.

They now entered another vale, and spotted with villages

At 6 o'clock the morning arrived.

Pierre Pertuis is a large arched aperture through solid rock, about thirty feet long, forty-five broad, and thirty high in the lowest part. It is doubtful whether it is formed by art or nature.

A Roman inscription over the arch, much defaced, has exercised the ingenuity of several antiquaries. It seems to imply that a road was formed through the mountain by Paternus, a duumvir, during the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Verus.

The southern extremity of Pierre Pertuis leads into the valley of St. Imier. The inhabitants are Protestants, and are governed by a bailiff, appointed by the bishop of Basle. The whole district lies within the Jura mountains, and is fertile in pasturage.

On arriving at the extremity of Mount Jura, one of the sublimest views in nature bursts on the sight, commanding an undulating line of country fertilized by the Aar, and backed by the majestic chain of Alps, extending beyond the frontiers of Savoy.

Descending gently into the plain, they crossed the Sure, and finished this delightful expedition at Bienne.

This small territory lies between the lake and chain of the Jura mountains, and contains about six thousand inhabitants. The town stands at the foot of the Jura, near the borders of the lake, which is here about nine miles in length and four in breadth.

The bishop of Basle is sovereign of this district; but the inhabitants enjoy many extensive privileges and franchises. The revenue amounts only to about three hundred pounds per annum; but, mean as his civil list is, it is still more considerable than his power.

fertile valley watered by
a ridge of Mount Jura, the sides
deeply tinged with pendent forests of
beech is delightfully situated
which here expands its banks, and
spacious river. Some fanciful
attribute the foundation of this town
others with more probability mai-
was one of the twelve towns which
ed upon the emigration of the ori-
tants into Gaul. But whenever
happened, it is pretty clear, from
reputations, and antiquities, found
beyond, that the spot was recent
man colony, as its name, Castru
imports

It is now a town, but exten-
surrounded by regular stone for-
mations to a spot

Though the penal laws are apparently severe, yet the judicial sentences are so remarkably mild, that we are told a prisoner, on his acquittal, wrote on the wall of his cell, " He who is inclined to rob and escape hanging, let him exercise his trade in the canton of Soleure."

The public library is a late erection, and consequently cannot boast of any considerable treasures; yet by the industry and zeal of the Abbé Herman, it has already risen to some distinction. Great praise is due to this public spirited ecclesiastic, who with an income of barely sixty pounds a year, gave birth to the institution, and increased its stores at his private charge.

The circumjacent country is pleasantly diversified, and presents many views, which are as agreeable as wild, and as pleasing as romantic. The situation of the hermitage, called des Croix, is a most enchanting retreat, at the extremity of a small wood, not far from the town. This, however, is only one of the many scenes that invite admiration. In a country so picturesque as Switzerland, it is impossible to particularize every lovely or impressive view.

The canton of Soleure, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of Jura, and contains about fifty thousand people.

The soil is mostly fertile in corn, and some districts, which lie within the Jura, abound in excellent pasturage.

The trade carried on here is much less extensive than the situation would allow; for few of the cantons are more advantageously placed for a flourishing commerce.

created frequent unpopularity of
two cantons; but at last matters
were finally adjusted; and Berne ne-
ver except in regard to ecclesiastical
Protestant bailliage.

All the male subjects in the cat-
age of fifteen to that of sixty, ar-
ranged in six regiments; forming, collective
fund men, exclusive of two hun-
dred dragoons, and a corps of artillery
of each regiment is always a senator
or a member of the great council.
The first are either members of the great
council or ancient burghers; the first lieuten-
ants are ancient burghers; while the sub-
alterns are commonly chosen from a more
respectable peasantry.

The militia are assembled and
exercised in the cantons, and in the pri-

In instances, the vacancy is filled up from the company to which the last member belonged.

The prerogatives of the great council, are to enact and abrogate laws, to explain any obscure parts of the constitution; to levy taxes; to declare war and conclude peace; to contract alliances; to receive appeals in criminal causes, and in civil processes above a certain value. It assembles ordinarily once a month,; and extraordinary being convened by the senate.

The senate or little council, a constituent part of the great, is composed of the two advocates, or counsellers, of the republic, who annually alternate; the chancellor, or secretary of state, who, however, has no vote; and thirty-three senators chosen from the remaining sixty-six members of the great council, in equal proportions from the three tribes.

The senate is intrusted with the executive power, and with the care of the police. It has the supreme and final jurisdiction in all criminal causes, except where a burgher is concerned, who has the privilege of an appeal to the great council. The qualifications of a senator

are that he shall be twenty-four years of age, a member of the great council, and drawn from the same company to which the last senator belonged.

The body assembles thrice a week, and as often as circumstances require. The reigning magistrate has the power of convocation.

The government draws its principal revenues, which collectively do not exceed thirteen thousand pounds a year, from a tax on funds, from tithes, from excise duties on wine, a monopoly of salt, and duties, &c. &c.



and of their respective tribes, and having
 led their offerings, keep their ranks, except
 the advoyer, who places himself near his col-
 on the throne.

being said, all the burghers retire, and
 the doors of the church are closed. The
 advoyer, with his sceptre in his hand, pronoun-
 ces a ha-then delivering up the insignia of office;
 gives the thanks of the assembly by the at-
 general.

ceremony being finished, the advoyers
 go to another part of the church, when the
 lord summons the senators into the choir,
 having obtained their confirmation to the
 remaining in office another year, after-
 demands the approbation of the whole as-
 sembly of burghers.

The election being confirmed, with the custom-
 alities, the advoyers take an oath of of-
 fice. The procession returns, headed by the
 advoyer.

In the consideration of this detail, it is evi-
 dent that the government of Soleure is strictly
 popular, the lower classes of the people hav-
 ing a share in it. But under whatever deno-
 mination it may be classed, it is certainly mild
 and tranquil, and the people are tranquil and

French ambassador to the Helvetic body
 at Soleure, and distributes those annual
 subsidies which are stipulated by treaty to be paid
 to the Swiss.

and with a reference to the time when Mr.
 Palmer's relations between France and Switzer-
 land changed; but certainly less with Swi-

... were it not for the
people, Switzerland would be
inhabitants, and find a difficult
subsistence; but in reply to this
may justly be alleged, that the
all the resources in their power;
merce, in particular, is far from
encouraged or attended to.

In short, it seems, that the only
cantons derive from engaging to
foreign service, is to keep up a ke
art of war and a martial spirit, v
lost, or evaporate, during the lo
peace which the Swiss enjoy. In
they are certainly losers; for the p
no means so large as might be defi
of the great towns, there is a man
of inhabitants; and even in the
are frequently mentioned.

this instance of disunion between
 tons, they could not refrain their
 mern at the contemplation of the
 th of that great reformer, who fell
 ghth year of his age.

ed their journey to Zug through a
 l country, so thickly covered with
 t the whole resembled a continued

pital of a canton, is charmingly fi-
 edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile
 ing with corn, pasture, and wood.
 reserved its fidelity to the house of
 the neighbouring states had formed
 o independent republics; but as it
 ent opportunity of invasion to their
 the allied states, in 1351, laid siege
 as the Duke of Austria was in no
 elieve it, the town, at length, was
 tender. The generosity of the con-
 qual to the courage and magnani-
 anquished; for, in consequence of
 , the canton of Zug was delivered
 yoke, and was admitted into the
 xderacy.

ment of this little canton is ex-
 icated; and the inhabitants of the
 ewhat more influence than those
 emocratic cantons. The general ad-
 f affairs is intrusted to the council
 , composed of forty members. The
 ll as the landamman, reside always

e of our old British kings, is the ti-
 Zug. In the church stands his sta-
 subsequent inscription:

F

Sanctus

part as was a pattern as any
leader.

Having got into a boat at Z
across the lake, about three long
broad, and landed in the cant
From thence they walked to Ku
the way passed by a small chapel
lian Tell, and said to be croc
where he shot the Austrian gover

At Kuffnacht they embarked
Lucerne, and as they approache
of that name, they were each
views which presented themselves

Lucerne revolted from the ho
and joined the confederacy which
tially formed. In 1386, however, I
the canton with a numerous arm
to bring the people back to their

ing to tradition, he intended to have bound citizens of Lucerne.

The government of this republic is aristocratic or rather oligarchical. The sovereign powers are in the council of one hundred, comprising the senate, or little council. The former is nominally paramount, but the whole power actually resides in the latter, consisting of thirty-six members.

The chiefs of this republic are two advocates, are chosen from among the members of the senate, by the sovereign council, and annually renewed. In all elections, the relations of the candidate, to the third degree, are excluded from voting; and neither the father and the son, nor brothers, can be members of the senate at the same time. This is apparently an excellent regulation, to prevent the too great influence of family connections; but, however specious in theory, it is found to be useless in practice.

Lucerne being the first in rank and power, among the Catholic cantons, is the residence of the papal nuncio. The town scarcely contains three thousand inhabitants; it is almost destitute of manufactures, and has little commerce. Nor is it all—there is neither taste nor encouragement for learning; yet, under those combined disadvantages, some few have rendered themselves eminent by their literary acquirements. Our author mentions M. Balthasar, a member of the senate, and a man of great intellectual energy.

The population of the canton has considerably increased within the last century, a proof of the equity of the government, and the progress of the people in agricultural pursuits; for they have little else to depend on.

they are frequently decorated
ings.

On the arrival of Mr. Cox
cerne, they were introduced
an officer in the French serv
this town. He shewed then
representation of the mount
zerland, which is extremely c
del in relief, about twelve
and a half broad, comprising
leagues.

The composition is princ
charcoal, lime, clay, pitch, a
wax; but so hard, that it may
out damage. The whole is
and represents the vegetable
strata, lakes, towns, villages,
that can deserve the least atten

He was fifty years of age, and though
antieth, when Mr. Coxe last saw him,
his annual expeditions to the Alps,
rit and ardour that would fatigue the
e youth.

the phenomena of nature, he particu-
: Rigi, an insulated mountain near the
ucerne, twenty-five miles in circumfe-
l rising to a perpendicular height of
four thousand feet. It is entirely com-
gravel and pudding stones, and must
formed by the waters.

r singular curiosity is Mount Pilate, in
vicinity, formerly called Mons Pileatus,
p being generally covered with a cloud,
his word has been corrupted into Pilate,
asand ridiculous stories have been in-
account for the name. Among others,
that Pontius Pilate, being seized with
made an excursion into Switzerland, and
himself in a lake at the top of that

elevation of five thousand feet, and in
perpendicular part of Mount Pilate, is
in the middle of a cavern, hollowed in
ock, a colossal statue of white stone. It
ure of a man, in drapery, standing, lean-
ow on a pedestal, with one leg crossed
other, and so regularly formed, that it
supposed to be a *lufus naturæ*. To this
peasants give the name of Dominic,
ently accost it. By whom, or in what
t could be placed in such a situation,
hitherto proved inaccessible to all, it
to conceive. About the beginning of

instant the cord broke, and he w

Since that dreadful accident, tured to repeat the experiment quarter. In 1756, however, G eight others, made a trial to pae tue by a small opening on the the mountain, which was supposed to communicate with the cavern. They cre and knees, one behind the other the bed of a small torrent, thro row passes, they, at length, dis of the sun through a remote cl distance seemed very considerable of a single stone would have pr turn for ever, they deemed it, and returned without effecting t

In his different visits to Luce traversed the interior parts of a

ed their attention by its singular beauty. At
 ters, being fair day, they stopped, and dined
 ie table d'hôte, in company with several gen-
 en from Lucerne. In walking through the
 they observed several booths for the sale of
 icial flowers, which were eagerly purchased
 he country girls, and stuck in their hats with
 gree of rustic elegance not unbecoming.

ear Zoffingen, they passed through a narrow
 y, bounded by a chain of hills, which pre-
 ed a charming sylvan scene. As they de-
 ded towards Surzee, the valleys expanded;
 coasting the lake of Sempach, they came to
 own of that name, celebrated for the battle
 h established the liberty of the Swiss. The
 versary of that memorable conflict, which
 ened on the 9th of July 1386, is still com-
 orated with great solemnity, both at Sem-
 and Lucerne; and supplies an inexhaustible
 et for poetry and music.

n that anniversary, a large body of persons,
 l ranks, assemble on the spot where the bat-
 as fought. A priest ascends a pulpit, in the
 air, and delivers a thanksgiving sermon on
 successful efforts of their ancestors on that
 y day, which ensured to their country liber-
 id independence.

another priest reads a description of the battle,
 enumerates the names of those brave Swiss
 sacrificed their lives in the defence of free-
 . They then repair to a small chapel, where
 es are sung for the souls of the deceased, in
 h as many as can be admitted join; and the
 perform their devotions without, or on the
 of battle, before four stone crosses.

The

branch of the lake, called that of S
vironed by more lofty and more
tains; some covered to their very
most vivid verdure; others per
craggy; in one place forming vast
of wood, in another jutting into th
promontories.

On the eastern side lies the villa
forming a republic of itself. Its v
is about two leagues in length and c
and the number of its inhabitant
thousand two hundred. Our autho
ed, that there was not a single hort
and, indeed, it is almost impossible
used in it. This little republic, in
and comfort seem to reside, is unc
tion of Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, and

To the ambitious, who judge of

erwalden. Here they landed, and walked to veitz, which stands on the slope of a hill, at bottom of two high and rugged rocks. Its is extremely delightful. The church is a magnificent building in the centre of the

1. disembarking at Brunnen, they soon entered third branch of the lake, or that of Uri, the cry of which is still more grand and impres-

During a navigation of nine miles, the s were so steep and close, that they did not rve above four or five places where a landing ld have been practicable. The rocks are lly composed of stones of the shape and size ricks, so as to appear quite artificial. They to the height of sixty feet, and are frequent- othed with underwood and shrubs.

t Seelisberg they observed a small chapel, rently inaccessible, and below it the little vil- of Gruti, where the three heroes of Switzer- are said to have taken reciprocal oaths of fi- y, when they planned the revolution that set country free.

n the opposite side is a chapel, erected in ho- of William Tell, on the spot where it is he leaped from the boat, in which, he was eying as a prisoner to Kussnacht. It is built a rock, projecting into the lake, under a ing wood; a situation amid scenes so pecu- striking and awful, as must rouse the most and torpid imagination. On the inside of chapel, are coarsely painted the several ac- of the deliverer of his country. As they viewing them, they observed the counte- es of the watermen glistening with exulta- ; and they related with much spirit and sen- sibility



ad dear that hill which lifts him to the storms :
ad as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
ings close and closer to the mother's breast ;
the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
it bind him to his native mountain more.

GOLDSMITH.

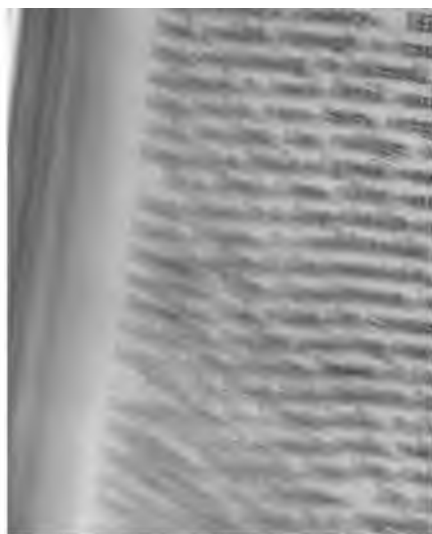
ry step they now took was, as it were, on
ground : monuments continually occurred
ie memorable battles, by which the Swiss
d themselves from oppression, and secured
joyment of their invaluable freedom.

quitting Altdorff, they passed at first
gh a fertile grassy plain, in which the pea-
were mowing their second crop of hay ; and
ut nine miles, began ascending. The road

continually along the steep sides of the
tains ; and the Reufs in many places entire-
up the bottom of the valley, which is ve-
row. They were obliged to pass the river
l times over wooden bridges of a single
and beheld it tumbling under their feet in
els which it had formed through the solid

Innumerable torrents roared down the
of the mountains, which in some places
bare, in others tufted with wood. The
ss and solitude of the forests, the occasion-
irrence of verdure ; immense fragments of
blended with enormous masses of ice, ren-
the scene at once sublime and awful.

y passed the night at Wasen, a small village,
xt morning advanced for some way on a
l ascent, through the same romantic coun-
before. Scarcely could they walk a
d yards without crossing several torrents,
that



red with pasturage to a considerable height, but
pped with snow. Near the middle of this
autiful plain, they turned to the left, and en-
red the valley of St. Gothard, filled with the
ins of broken mountains, and washed by the ra-
d and furious Reufs, which rolls through blocks
f granite, with irresistible impetuosity.

The valley of St. Gothard is remarkably dreary.
t contains no vestige of a human habitation, nor
es it produce a single tree. The extremity is
losed by the still ruder and naked rocks of the
tudo, supporting in its hollows, vast masses of
ow, while the superb glacier of the Locendro
wers above the adjacent heights.

They took up their lodging at a house inhabit-
l by two Italian friars, from the convent of Ca-
achins at Milan, who afford hospitality to all
rangers who pass that horrid track. One of the
iars being absent, they were accommodated
ith his chamber, and after the fatigues of their
urney, enjoyed as sound repose as if they had
ept in a palace. They were supplied with deli-
ious trout, eggs, milk, butter, and cheese, the
roduce of the vicinity.

Though it was the middle of summer, the
old was become so intense; from the elevation of
he place, that a fire was highly acceptable. They
alled a boy at work, who was blowing his fan-
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situated by the united shores of the

Three great sources uniting
to form that flows from the Furca
valley of Leirner, from the great
after quitting the Alps traverses
Italy, and falls into the Po.

The Poiss rises from the lake
an oblong piece of water, about
in circumference, embosomed
between Pelina and Locendro. T
ing from this lake, pours through
St. Gothard, and joining in the
a branch from the Furca, and a
Grison mountains, flows towards
the lake of Lucerne, and from th
self into the Po.

Within a day's journey, is th
thine in the Grisons, and about

few years ago, the elector of Bavaria sent to riars, who inhabit this dreary spot, several néters, thermometers, and other meteorolo-instruments, from which the following ob-tions on the atmosphere have been made.

the most extreme degree of cold, the mer-in Reaumur's thermometer fell 19 deg. be-he freezing point, or 10 of Fahrenheit. The est heat was 13, or $61\frac{1}{2}$ of Fahrenheit.

de Luc's barometer never rose higher than . 1. nor fell lower than 20. 9. 9. In the that the above observations were made, it ed on one hundred and eighteen days, rain-venty-eight, cloudy two hundred and ninety, tempest with hail two, thunder and light-twenty-two, serene days eighty-seven.

king leave of their kind host at St. Gothard, walked down the valley, and again entered en at Hopital, where the sublime views nued to charm the senses.

fling through the small village of Zundorf, stopped at Realp to refresh. From thence soon arrived at the extremity of the valley rferen, when they began ascending a nar-steep, and rugged path, where a horse, with dexterity, could barely put one leg before er. To magnify the danger, the path some-lay on the edge of a precipice, so craggy tony, that a false step must have been fatal. uthor, however, gave full rein to his steed, rived some safety from this confidence.

length they came to a torrent, which they l with some difficulty on a plank. A little arther, they arrived at another, still deeper ore violent, without any bridge; and to in-

had nearly fallen down the precipice, with some assistance, he got over safe.

Being collected on the other side, they found a kind of path, but so steep, that it was prudent to dismount, and sufficiently difficult to make their own way. At length, by extreme hazard, they reached the Furca, which receives its name from the number of rugged and forked rocks which it crosses another.

The country round is as dreary and desolate as possible. All vegetation seemed to be wanting, and nothing presented itself to the eye but the most astonishing and sublime nature.

Beginning to descend, they found a small stream of water, by the side of which they made down to a repast of bread, cheese,

mountains on which they were sitting
spread with underwood and herbage;
cattle were feeding on the heights; a
contrast to the sterility of the opposite

finishing their banquet, and taking time
to contemplate the singularity of the scene, they
descended to the bottom of the glacier, where they
saw the Rhone bursting with violence from
under the ice, near the huge fragments of a fallen

mountain. Following the course of that stream, they pro-
ceeded down a mountain so steep, that the feve-
res of the road winding along its sides, were
nearly parallel to each other. The Rhone
descended with amazing rapidity through the valley
and fell in successive cataracts.

They had now travelled fifteen miles from Uri
without seeing a single dwelling; but at
last they came in sight of a few cottages on
either side of the Rhone, which announced
their approach to the Vallais. In a short time
a beautiful vale opened to their enchanted
eyes, presenting several scattered villages.

They wished to take up their abode for the
night at a very mean inn, the master of which,
besides a large cheese, told them it was all
he could give them; his bread, his fish, and his meat.
For better fare and more comfortable ac-
commodations than this place supplied, they
went on to Munster, where they arrived late at
night and found good entertainment, for the
first they were in.

On quitting Munster, next morning, they
were met by a peasant, who wished to know
their destination.

Summer, one of those Alps w
Vallais from the canton of B
four hours in reaching the sun
parts were pretty fertile, high
of larch and pine, and on the
but lichens and mosses.

From the top of the Grimsel
about two miles, and arrived
surrounded by mountains, on
miserable hovel. Here they we
the night. They were supplie
cheese, butter, and milk; for
portion of kid, and a boiled mai

The landlord is stationed in th
by the canton of Berne, and he
months, on purpose to receive a
can pay for their accommodat
quits the place, during the three
when the road is open.

pleasing sight to observe them marching wards in the same herd, following each along the broken precipices, and clambering up the almost inaccessible rocks *.

The sources of the Aar lie in these mountains. The hovel, where our traveller lodged, are lakes that supply water to that impetuous which rolls from the neighbouring glaciers. Foxe walked some way along the side of the searching for crystals, which are common in parts, and found pieces of various colours. Certain that veins of gold and other metals are in the mountains; and a considerable quantity of gold-dust has been found in the bed of the Aar. But perhaps nothing could be more to the interests of Switzerland, or more obnoxious to the liberties of the people, than the influx of wealth, from opening mines of precious metals. The industry of every wife is more estimable than its wealth; and wisdom consists rather in an ignorance of wants, than in a capacity of gratifying them.

Though it was the 12th of August, our author felt the cold on the Grimsel more piercing than could well support, in so much, that it denied him of sleep.

Having quitted their wretched abode, they descended the valley of the Aar, through an unbroken chain of wild, rugged, and uninhabitable

The road along this valley was much narrower

The chamois goat is common on these mountains. They keep in herds of twenty or thirty, one of which is stationed as sentinel, while the rest are feeding. The reindeer lichen, or *lingiferinus*, or rein-deer lichen, is a favourite part of its

than

men impetuosity, and frequently with torrents, ravages the ad
They crossed it several times over a single arch. In one place the falling from a considerable height and narrow gulph, and then lost in the midst of the forest. The body considerable, and the perpendicular our author could judge by the one hundred and fifty feet. The scenery was majestic and solemn; rising to a great height on both tops fringed with pines.

In their way to Meyringen, they forests of beech and pines, and several small villages, which form contrast with the desolate country left, they entered a beautiful little

Having now visited the sources of the three great rivers in Switzerland, and traced their incessant progress, through a track of country, in which nature has exhibited the most grand and most august of her works, our author confesses his inability to describe the impression which the scenes made on his mind. Every river, every rock, mountain, cataract, and precipice is respectively distinguished by an infinite diversity of modifications, and by all the possible forms of beauty or magnificence, of sublimity or horror. Yet these discriminating variations, which cannot escape the most inquisitive eye, elude every attempt at delineation, and defy the strongest powers both of the pen and the pencil.

Meyringen, to which they were now advanced, is a large and neat village, and the capital burgh of Hasliland, a district in the canton of Berne, which enjoys considerable privileges. The people are governed by their own magistrates, and only take an oath of fidelity to the sovereign council of Berne. They are a fine race of men; and seem to possess superior strength and beauty to many of their neighbours. The women are tall and handsome, and wear their fine brown hair in the most bewitching style.

Meyringen stands on the Aar, in a very romantic vale, surrounded by meadows of the most luxuriant vegetation, and dotted with cottages. Close to the village, the torrent of Alp-bach falls from Mount Housli, in two perpendicular cascades, and in such a large volume as to occasion frequent inundations. Near this torrent, another fall of water, called the Dorf-bach, glides gently down the bare rock, and farther on, the Millebach listens through a hanging grove of pines.

ways be taken into consideration

They left Meyringen on the
and mounted the Sheidec, thro
forest of beech and pines. Ab
their way, they dismounted, to
Reichenbach, deservedly celebrat
and beauty.

The Reichenbach rises at the
terhorn, and rolls in numerous ca
steep sides of Mount Sheidec, til
the Aar at Meyringen. Its falls
into three parts, each of which
ate features of sublimity or beau
elevation may be about two hund
dicular. The spray, the foam, t
delight and astound.

After having ascended about t
Meyringen, they halted to refres

with the most fatal consequences, the
ervative against their overwhelming force,
er of trees towards the mountains, with
e generality of the villages are furnish-

uing their course at the foot of the
orn, which, in this part, appeared so ta-
d perpendicular, as to resemble half of
se pyramid, they conceived it impossi-
any scenes could be more rude and man-
n those before them; but on reaching
f the Sheidec, they burst upon a view,
wildness and horror, exceeded all they
een.

scient from hence to Grindelwald is gen-
edious. That village, consisting of nu-
etached cottages, exhibits an agreeable
resque scene. Two valleys of ice which
to the plain of Grindelwald, are called
rior and Inferior Glaciers. The former
een the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg;
between the Mettenberg and the Eger-

: 14th of August, they sallied forth, full
ence to view these glaciers. They arriv-
t the bottom of the Inferior, forming a
arch of ice, from whence issued a torrent
water, just melted. This glacier is com-
numerous pyramids, about forty or fifty
, gradually shortening till they terminate
ad surface, broken into deep and wide

lacier is several miles in length, and is
by many, but without reason, to join
er of the Aar. After employing about
two

... another route, they mi
to the Superior Glacier, and
base of the Schreckhorn. Prot
of this circumstance, when i
them out of humour with wh

Not far from the glacier of
ral kinds of forest trees arrive
near the verge of the ice, ou
strawberries and wild cherries,
zel-nuts, barberries, and mulbe
the valley of Grindelwald is
and produces abundance of gra
torage.

From Grindelwald, they proc
the valley of Lauterbruennen, e
midst of the Alps. The westerr
valley, from which the Staubbac
any other country, be called an
tain: but

hanging mountain, during its whole descent ; the remainder dashes about half way against the rock, and flies off with violence. The perpendicular height, as ascertained by the clergyman, is about nine hundred and thirty feet. When the sun shines in an opposite direction, a small rainbow is reflected towards the bottom of the fall, which diminishes as the spectator approaches.

On looking up to the torrent, quite under the fall, it resembled a cloud of dust, and from this circumstance it takes its name, which means a *cloud of dust*.

Next morning they rode to the extremity of the vale, and ascended to the glaciers, which stretch from the feet of the Breit-horn and Gross-glockner. After mounting about three hours, they came to a hut inhabited by herdsmen, where they rested on cold chamois and delicious cream. From thence they advanced to the borders of the glaciers, entirely surrounded by rugged and almost impassable rocks ; and having contemplated the grand view with rapture and astonishment, they returned to their former quarters.

The nearest route, from the charming valley of Interbruggen to the baths of Leuk, is across the mountains to Kandersteig ; but this is only practicable on foot ; having therefore determined to visit the baths, they took the usual road through the fertile plain, between the lakes of Thun and Lucerne.

About two leagues from Lauterbruggen, they crossed at the Aar, and followed its course till it entered the lake of Thun. The body of water is about four leagues long and one broad. The borders

from whence travel
mount a rugged asc
are carried in an ar
Our author and frie
horseback, and after
they arrived at the fi
a wooden cross marks
lais.

The chain of moun
the canton of Berne
the Gemmi, from the
ing the Vallais, they
over that fertile countr
Savoy.

The mountain they
places, almost perpendic
been hewn in the hard ro
of the Vallais and
then -

and cutaneous disorders, these waters are nearly of the same efficacy as those of Bath.

The springs are of different warmths and qualities. According to the most accurate experiments, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, when plunged into the principal source, stood at 115.

The accommodations for the company are very indifferent. Formerly they were tolerably good; but, in 1719, an *avalanche* fell with such impetuosity from a neighbouring glacier upon the village, as to overwhelm the greatest part of the houses and the baths, and to bury many of the inhabitants.

Since that period, no farther attention has been paid to the baths or the accommodations, than barely to render them useful to the sick. Mr. Coxe, contrasting Leuk with Bath, gave his ideas on the advantages which might be derived from improving the former. A sensible gentleman of the Vallais informed him, that it had frequently been in contemplation to erect buildings for the comfortable reception of strangers; but that some persons of great credit and authority opposed all improvements, on a principle similar to the policy of Lycurgus; justly conceiving that a concourse of strangers would only introduce luxury among the inhabitants, and insensibly destroy the simplicity of their manners, at once their pride and their happiness.

From Leuk they travelled to Sion, the capital of the Vallais, through a forest of firs, crossing the Rhone twice in their journey. The Vallais is divided into two districts, the upper and lower. The bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greatest part of this track; but his power is now extremely circumscribed, and he



rice, and the Lal
of the merchandi
Bernard to Italy.

Having croi
suing from a na
arrived at Pisse V
characteristic beau
to burst from a cle
through pendant il
cular column of wa
high. The volume
elevation not so co
spray, render the eff

Formerly traveller
but some years ago,
down, totally obstru
now carried over the

At the extremity
mountains seem to n
than a passage to the
this spot

This saint was commander of the famous Theban legion, which is recorded to have been massacred by order of the emperor Maximin, for not renouncing Christianity.

A few Roman inscriptions, chiefly sepulchral, and two defaced columns, are the only genuine remains of the antiquity of St. Maurice. It is principally distinguished as being the grand entrance from the canton of Berne into the Vallais. This pass is very narrow, and so strongly fortified by nature, that a handful of men might oppose an army.

The stone bridge over the Rhine is of very bold projection; its span being one hundred and thirty feet.

From hence they travelled to Trient, a village in the road to Mont Blanc and the Alps of Savoy. From the mountain of the Furca, the eastern boundary of the Vallais, two vast ranges of Alps inclose that country. A track, thus entirely encircled by ridges, and consisting of plains, valleys, and hills, must necessarily present many various features. Accordingly, in the Vallais, the traveller is entertained with a quick succession of prospects, as beautiful as they are diversified. Vineyards, rich pasture grounds, covered with cattle, corn, flax, fruit, and forest trees, at intervals enliven the landscape. This strong and striking contrast between the pastoral and the sublime, the cultivated and the wild, cannot fail to affect the mind with the most pleasing emotions.

The Vallais supplies more than sufficient wine and corn for internal consumption; and the rest is exported. In the plain, where the heat is very intense, harvest is usually finished in July; whereas, in the more elevated parts, barley is the only
productive

...
satisfied with the sponta
they enjoy her ready ble
to improve them.

After quitting Trient,
valleys, through forests of
of a small but impetuous
which is very rugged, is c
crags of a mountain, call
they approached the valle
vast mountains and glaciers
tically before them.

Mont Blanc is distinguish
tains by a deep mantle of
clothes its summit, but re
way down its sides. To fo
gigantic mountain, conceive
appears to cover its top and
titude of four thousand fe

ich lie chiefly in the hollows of the moun-
 is, unite at the foot of Mont Blanc, which,
 ording to M. de Luc, is fifteen thousand three
 idred and four English feet above the level of
 sea* ; and is incontestibly the highest moun-
 of Europe, and probably of the ancient
 old. Etna is only ten thousand nine hundred
 fifty-four feet, and Vesuvius three thousand
 e hundred ; so that the elevation of Mont
 nc exceeds them both united. The Peak of
 eriffe has been calculated, by Fenillé, at thir-
 a thousand two hundred and forty-eight feet :
 height of the Mountains of the Moon, in
 ica, the Taurus, and the Caucasus, have never
 n ascertained with any degree of exactitude ;
 there is no reason to suppose that either of
 m exceed or equal Mont Blanc. The Andes,
 ever, in South America, are unquestionably
 her than it.

On the 23d of August, they mounted by the
 of the glacier of Bossion to what are called
 Walls of Ice, forming large ranges of prodig-
 us thickness and solidity, some of which ap-
 red to be one hundred and fifty feet high †.
 m the glacier, which they crossed without
 ch difficulty, they enjoyed a fine view of the
 e of Chamouny.

Sir George Shuckborough makes it fifteen thousand six
 red and sixty-two feet, which gives a difference of three
 red and fifty-eight, of little consequence in such an im-
 se calculation.

† In 1785, these walls no longer existed.

Next

length, for their table. A
has since built a wooden
called, from his name, Blair
around them was most magn
many of the rocks rose bold
some covered with snow, and
of the peaks gradually dim
summits, and these have obta
of Needles. Between these
Ice stretches several leagues
the greatest breadth does not

Having refreshed themselves
their adventure across the ice
was furnished with a long pole
and other precautions. The
crossing these valleys of ice,
men's chasms, some of which
able depth.

scarcely had they quitted the ice before the lightning began to flash and the thunder to roll, the peals being re-echoed within the hollows of the mountains, increased the sublimity of the scene.

After escaping several dangers, and combating many difficulties in this expedition of curiosity, they gained the valley of Chamouny, and returned to their inn, quite drenched with the storm; well pleased with the novelty they had seen. Our author made another excursion from Chamouny to the Couvercle. They arrived at the foot of this mountain, after walking about miles on the ice. They now ascended by a snow path, carried along the ridge of the precipice. The scenery around them was so sublime as to banish all ideas of fatigue and apprehension. Having taken some refreshment by the side of the mountain, and the clouds beginning to gather, they were warned to hasten to the top of the Couvercle. From that station they had a view of three stupendous valleys of ice, all uniting in one grand track, called the Glacier de Bois, which stretched under their feet, and was surrounded by rugged needles.

The dead silence which reigned in this place was only interrupted by the bounding of the discards, and the cries of alarm which the drums gave to warn their tribes.

The Couvercle is a most extraordinary rock, having the appearance of a large irregular building placed on a mountain. The rock is of granite.

Near its bottom they found a bottle, containing the names of two Englishmen, who had proceeded

...ure back, and the fear
in their return, they w
apprehension; but co
became more tranqui
rounded between ice an
their eyes reposed on a
with grafs and Alpine
the name of the garden
contrast to the surround

The sky appeared a de
been used to behold; a
by a person accustomed to
considerable elevations, I
noon day. They descend
ed their lodging about se
without the least acciden
ishment on the recollect
surpass imagination

Having quitted the delightful vale of Chamouny, and its magnificent scenery, they continued their route towards Geneva. As they advanced, the mountains gradually diminished, and the several valleys through which they passed, presented more varied features.

Following the course of the founding Arve, near Salenche, they came to a descent; and on their right hand descried a small lake, whose situation is extremely picturesque. Soon after they entered the plain, which continues almost a perfect level to Geneva.

Salenche lies at the bottom of a broad valley, which here contracts to a narrow pass. Tradition says, that this little plain was once a lake, and, indeed, its figure and soil seem to justify the opinion.

Not far from Magland, they stopped to admire the cascade of Arpenas, which rushes from an impending rock, with a fall of, at least, one hundred yards perpendicular. It is divided into an almost imperceptible spray; and afterwards collecting itself, trickles down the sides of the mountains in a thousand little streams. The body of water is much more considerable than that at Staubbach, and the fall appeared to our author quite as high.

They next visited the cave of La Balme. Having scrambled along a precipice, they mounted a ladder, and by the aid of the branches of a hazel, growing on the rock, they pulled themselves into a natural cavern, more than a quarter of a mile in length, and forming various ramifications, that led into lofty vaults and spacious openings.

They passed the night at Cluse, and next morning reached Bonneville, standing on the Arve, at



the liberal policy of this government, in receiving strangers, and conferring the burgliership upon them, is the more praiseworthy, as it is conformable to the spirit and usage of the Swiss. The illness of the state, indeed, may render this more necessary, as its very existence depends upon the number and industry of the people.

The reformed doctrines, first preached at Geneva in 1533, owed their final reception and establishment to John Calvin. That celebrated reformer was born at Noyon, in 1509, and being driven from France by the persecutions raised against the Protestants, under Francis I. made his appearance in this city in 1536.

By his degrees he prevailed on the government to establish a public academy; but, with singular modesty, declined the offer of being made perpetual president, and obtained that office for his friend and fellow labourer, Theodore Beza. His new seminary, Calvin, Beza, and others, gave lectures with such uncommon reputation and success, as attracted students from all quar-

ters. This is the brightest part of Calvin's character; it was not without its shades; for though he was striving against persecution, his spirit was sufficiently mild and tolerant to renounce persecution himself. His treatment of Servetus, though it may be palliated, cannot be excused. Nevertheless, the republic of Geneva is, at present, the most tolerating of all the reformed states of Switzerland; it being the only government in this country, that permits the public exercise of the Lutheran religion.

To the lovers of literature, Geneva is particularly interesting. Here learning is divested of

than in most cities of Europe. But ceases, when it is known, that all of cated at the public academy, where of citizens are taught under the int magistrates, and at the expence of g

The citizens enjoy the advantage free access to the public library.

origin to Bonivard, prior of St. Vi twice imprisoned for having asserted Dukes of Savoy, the independence and who, becoming warm by pe more firmly attached to this place ings he underwent in its defence, a ed it as his own. He was a prin of the reformation, by the gentle a ble means of instruction; and clof lent labours in favour of Geneva His valuable manuscripts and boo

commendation. These are so well their works, that it is unnecessary to cerning them.

of Geneva and its adjacent territory rly united to the German empire, uncessors of Charlemagne. By degrees der the power of the dukes of Savoy; he Swiss cantons emancipated them- liberty, the Genevans were inspired lorious ardour of independence, and re admitted into the Helvetic confe-

evolutions, however, have since taken is famous city, and some of them at ate. On such scenes it is unpleasant :. What may be the ultimate situa- eva, even at this moment, cannot be ; but we cannot refrain expressing wishes, that it may ever enjoy that li- a seems so dear to it; and with the of independence, preserve that veneration and morals, without which no ng be prosperous or respectable.

is strongly fortified on the side of Sa- garrison constantly maintained; but e might guard them from any sudden r would be ineffectual to secure them lute and persevering enemy.

at security, indeed, of the republic, its alliance with the Swiss cantons; dously that the neighbouring powers at seeing it become subject to either. re only state in Switzerland that has ompanies in any foreign service, wise- ing the enlisting of mercenaries in of its territory.

man's name is a standing jest to

Of the Pays de Vaud all travellers
rapture, particularly of that di-
ders on the lake of Geneva. It
can be more delightful, more po-
resque. It chiefly belongs to Be-

They passed through Noyon
Equestris Noiodunum, which I
doubted vestiges of its antiquity.
forms a beautiful curve, to which
where he mentions the army of
its borders.

They strike their tents, and quit the
Of Lemar's Lake.

Morges, situated at the exten-
ful bay, is the finest town in the
environs are extremely pleasant
the lake side in summer.

some places, foot passengers ascend and descend steps; but such is the beauty of the situation, that these inconveniences are disregarded. This town contains about seven thousand inhabitants.

It is governed by its own magistrates; has its own courts of justice; and what is most singular, the citizens who possess houses in the principal street, enjoy the privilege of pronouncing sentence in criminal causes. The sovereignty of Lausanne, however, belongs to Berne.

Here is an academy for the students of this country. Professors in every science are appointed by government; and there is a tolerable library for public use.

The church of Lausanne, formerly the cathedral, is a magnificent Gothic pile, standing on the most elevated part of the town. In it are the sepulchres of Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, styled the Solomon of his age, and of several other distinguished persons. Amadeus exhibited the rare instance of a man twice abdicating the crown of sovereignty, and returning to a private station. He is best known, however, by the name of the Anti-pope Felix V.

The Roman antiquities, found in almost every part of Switzerland, are too numerous to be now

intimated the vicinity of

The castle of Chillon, with several round towers, is built on a rock in the lake, with the land by means of vaults are very fine; and the pillars are in the true Gothic style.

This castle was wrested from Savoy, by the Swiss in 1536, below the level of the lake. Bonivard, the intrepid advocate of independence. He had been in Savoyards six years; and his narrow limits, had won

About half a league from the small town at the extremity of Geneva to this place, along the lake, is a fine view of the lake.

beautiful laburnums, and the cornelian cherry
: frequent here in a wild state.

Between Aigle and Bex is a most enchanting
w of the castle of St. Tryphon, on the summit
a lofty, insulated rock, in the middle of the
in. Our author was informed it was built of
rble, and as a beautiful black species is found
y near, this may be easily credited.

Bex is a small town, at the foot of the moun-
ns, five miles from the salt works of Bevioux.
tween those two places the larch grows in great
undance. This is the *immortale lignum* of the
man naturalist. The chestnut woods are also
y extensive.

On their arrival at the salt springs, they equip-
d themselves in a proper dress, and went into
: mountain, about three thousand feet, almost
horizontally. The passage is about six feet high,
d four broad, and is hewn out of a black rock,
ned with white gypsum.

The salt is obtained from springs found within
olid rock, which is perforated at a great ex-
ice. The strongest brine yields twenty-eight
inds of salt per hundred weight; but in general
produce is much less.

Near these springs are several warm sources,
ngly impregnated with sulphur, some of
ich also contain a mixture of salt, and will
ne, if a lighted candle be put into the pipe
ough which they flow.

After proceeding in this subterraneous passage
se quarters of a mile, Mr. Coxe observed a
at wheel of thirty-five feet diameter, which
res to raise the brine from the depth of more
n seventy feet. From this place is a shaft
se hundred feet high, for the purpose of ad-
ting *fresh air*.

ductive than those of Bevic
much whiter and heavier, and
a higher price.

These salt works, the only o
scarcely supply a twelfth of t
the cantons. The remainder
France, which is obliged, by tre
article at a moderate price. 1
of common salt in Switzerland
per pound.

The chain of mountains called
parts of the Pays de Vaud, form
valleys, much frequented by t
which, not the least remarkable,
the lake of Joux, on the top of
branch of the Jura. This valley
neat and well-peopled villages, a
chequered with wood, arable, and
It is washed by two picturesque
of which is named from
smaller in

... vale contains about three thousand inhabitants, who are remarkably industrious. Some are watchmakers; but the greatest part are employed in polishing crystals, granites, and marbles. In the small village of Pont, where our travellers lodged, the greatest part of the inhabitants bore the surname of Rochat, and were all sprung from the same ancestor.

From Romain Motier to Orbe, they passed through a beautiful and picturesque country. Orbe, according to antiquarians, was the most ancient and powerful town of all Helvetia. It was called Urbs, by way of pre-eminence; but no remains of its ancient splendor now exist. Some antiquifications, an old castle, and a round tower, though not works of modern times, are probably very remote from the era of Roman grandeur.

The situation of Orbe is very romantic, and the environs are no less delightful. In this town Dr. Coxe mentions a surgeon, of the name of Del, eminent for curing distortions of the human frame, and who enjoys the protection of government. No institution can be more honourable or useful, and the success that attends this German's practice, shews how well he deserves public confidence.

The castle of St. Barthelemi, about three miles from Orbe, is one of the most charming spots in Switzerland. It stands near the high road from Geneva to Yverdun, and commands a prospect of most fertile and well wooded country, gently sloping into hill and dale; besides including the most beautiful landscapes of the Alps of St. Bernard and Mont Blanc.

From this castle they descended into the plain which stretches to the lake of Yverdun. Within a
XVIII. K. quarter

The lake of Yverdon
from south to north, and
and in some places near
shores near Yverdon are
houses.

Skirting this fine lake
to Granfon, the scene of
which Charles the Bold,
defeated by the Swiss in 1476,
is most charmingly varied
hence to Neufchatel, they
Swiss friends at Colombier,
manner.

After dinner, some music
performed the *Renz de vach*
which was forbidden to be
Swiss troops in the French ser-
ed such tender recollections
their native country, as often
melancholy, or occasioned
species of

enjoy what is natural with the most exquisite relish.

The inhabitants of mountainous countries have been observed to be most subject to the *maladie du pays*, from the general familiarity of manners that prevail in such situations. Accordingly the Scotch Highlander, the Biscayan, and the Swiss, when absent from their country, are peculiarly apt to be affected with every circumstance that recalls it to their mind.

Neufchatel contains about three thousand inhabitants. It is partly seated on the little plain between the lake and Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. At the commencement of the present century, trade was almost unknown here, or rather it was proscribed, as being degrading; but this senseless prejudice is now nearly abolished. Excellent wine begins to be exported from the neighbouring vineyards; and manufactures of printed linens and cottons have been established with success.

As a proof that a spirit of improvement is rapidly increasing here, several public works have been executed at an expence far exceeding the revenue of this little state. But Neufchatel has met with a most munificent benefactor in the person of David Pury, late banker of the court at Lisbon, which enables it to engage in great undertakings.

This gentleman was a native of Neufchatel, and was born in 1709. After receiving a moderate education, he passed an apprenticeship at Geneva, and from thence he came to London, where he was engaged as clerk to an eminent jeweller; and soon acquired a facility and accuracy in valuing diamonds at sight.

or nearly two hundred th
He died in 1785; a
countrymen had obtained
the title of baron in h
singular modesty, that he
tizens of Neufchatel, how
nour to his memory, have
this generous benefactor in
in which government asser
a marble bust of him to
town-house, built principal
From Neufchatel, our tra
able excursion into the neig
They passed through Valler
district of the same name,
with a castle. About mid-da
Chaux de Fond, from whe
to Locle, through -

Not many years ago, the greatest part of these valleys was almost one continued forest; but trade and manufacture have happily changed the scene into flourishing villages and fertile pastures. Besides the natural effect of frequent and early marriages, the result of every subsistence and certain provision for their children, as soon as they are able to work, every stranger, who brings a certificate of his good behaviour, is at liberty to settle and to follow any trade without the least restriction. Here no apprenticeship is necessary; nothing is contraband; and industry exerts herself untaxed.

The origin of watchmaking in these parts, as related by M. Osterwald, the historiographer of these mountains, is extremely curious. In 1679 one of the inhabitants brought a watch from London, which being out of order, he intrusted it to Daniel John Richard of La Sagne. Richard after examining the mechanism with great attention, determined to attempt making a watch from the model before him; but being in want of every instrument, and having nothing but his own genius to direct him, he spent a whole year in finishing the necessary tools, and in six months more produced a complete watch.

But his persevering industry did not stop here he took a visit to Geneva, where he gained considerable information in his adopted art. For some time he was the only watchmaker in these parts; but business increasing, he instructed several associates; and towards the beginning of the present century, he removed to Locle, where he died in 1741, leaving five sons, who followed their father's profession.

The knowledge and practice of the art grad

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ht a watch from
yder, he intrusted
a Sagne. Richard,
with great atten-
making a watch
ut being in wan-
g nothing but h
pent a whole ye
ools, and in
into watch.
did in her
ce
th

... their inventive genius is
the polish of their manners is
for strangers to visit them ?

The rock which forms the
chiefly calcareous : and perhaps
in Europe where so many per-
fine plants are to be found. Na-
thor, observed a ridge of hills
of stones, bearing the impression

In returning, they enjoyed
prospect of the lakes of Neuchâ-
Morat, with the high and rugged
stretching from the cantons of
burgh, as far as the Vallais and
of Chablais.

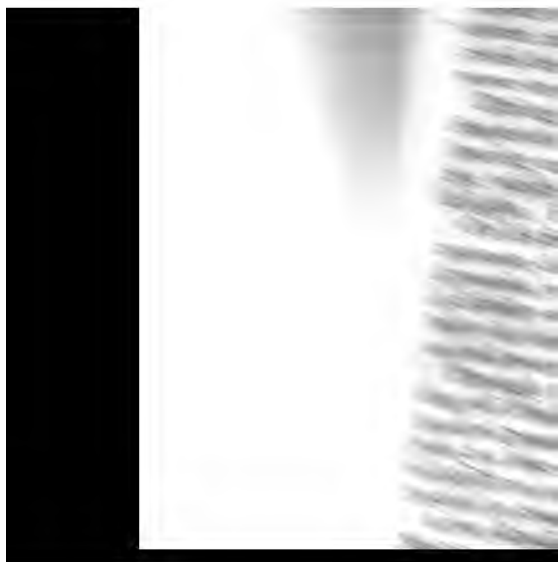
“ Such perfect ease and pleas-
Coxe “ reign throughout these
I scarcely saw one object of pover-
effects of industry, under a mild
government. It is of these valle-
inhabitants, that Rousseau

death of the dukes of Nemours, in the sovereignty of Neufchatel and Vallemontagne vacant; and being claimed by Frederick of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange, his right was acknowledged by the states of the country. Since that time the sovereignty has remained in the Prussian crown; but by the constitution it is very limited; and the people consider their connection with Switzerland as amounting to every other obligation.

In the absence of the prince, he is represented by a governor of his own appointing; who enjoys considerable honours; but is extremely limited in his authority. Indeed freedom and independence are no where more largely the lot of the people, than in this appendage of the Prussian monarchy.

On their visit to this country, our author proceeded from Pontarlier, in Burgundy, towards Switzerland. Having passed the castle of Joux, he came to the line of separation between Switzerland and France, and mounting an eminence looked down on the beautiful valley of

the Rhodane; descended to St. Sulpice, they visited the source of the Reuss, which issues at the foot of the mountains in five copious springs, and soon forms a large body of water, winds through the verdant and romantic valley of Travers. In this, it was impossible for travellers of taste not to pay a visit to Moitier Travers, rendered illustrious by the residence of Rousseau, who, first driven from Geneva, and afterwards from Yverdon, found a refuge from civil and religious persecution in this sequestered valley.



ulty. On the other hand, it is maintained, his house-keeper, whom he afterwards mar-
working upon the fears of a jealous and ir-
e mind, made him conceive apprehensions
ersonal injury from the inhabitants, with
n she was disgusted, and induced him to
his escape.

his story seems, however, to be trumped up,
ve the credit of the natives from the infamy
rsecution; but the fact is, the scepticism of
seau had raised a party against him, and he
even summoned before the consistory to an-
for his opinions. The king of Prussia was
er solicited, by the council of state of Neuf-
l, to condemn one of his publications;
Frederic, in an answer which does equal
ur to his head and his heart, while he per-
d them to use any precautions that might
to prevent the spreading of sceptical opini-
et wisely forbade all persecution, and ensur-

Rousseau a secure retreat at Moitier. Be-
his majesty's goodness, however, was known,
ther found or fancied cause for alarm, and
refuge in the island of St. Peter.

is, which is now sometimes called Rousseau's
l, lies towards the southern extremity of the
of Bienne. A large farm house, formerly a
ent, is the only habitation it contains, and in
ments of this, the philosopher took up his
ng for two months.

ie whole island is well wooded, and contains
able walks, though it is not more than two
in circumference. Amidst these solitary
s and walks, Rousseau used to spend his time
out any apparent object, indulging solely his
ious reveries.

in this island, must appear to those who
resources in their own minds, Rousseau
patiates on his felicity in this situation :
remarked," says he, " during the vicissitudes
long life, that the most delightful enjoyments
the most rapturous pleasures, are not, upon
lection, those with which I am most
Such fleeting moments of passion and desire
however rapturous, are, from their very
but thinly scattered in the path of life.
are too rare and rapid to constitute a fixed
and the happiness which my heart regrets
composed of fugitive instants, but consists
simple and permanent state, without rapid
duration of which increases the charm,
finds supreme felicity."

Fortune, however, which seemed to tal
light in harassing Rousseau, did not long
him to enjoy his delicious emotions in this
He soon received an order from the gove
- 67 -

rest every feeling mind, he reluctantly island.

way to Morat and Avenches, they river Thiele, which issuing from the ufchatel, discharges itself into that of

a bailliage belonging to Berne and and is pleasantly situated on the edge lake, in the midst of a well cultivated environs are uncommonly delightful. ce is celebrated for the obstinate siege against Charles the Bold, which was a battle, fought in the vicinity, in his famous engagement the Duke was l his whole army almost entirely de- he confederate troops of Switzerland. rom the town, and adjoining to the s an existing monument of this vic- a square building, filled with the e Burgundian soldiers, who were slain dge from the quantity of these bones, of the slaughtered must have been

, the principal burgh of a bailliage in Vaud, has occasioned much contro- given rise to many conjectures among s. Some contend, that it was the ca- Helvetia; but however this may be, as n equivocal expression of Tacitus, cer- at it was formerly a very considerable the dominion of the Romans.

of the ancient walls appear to have en- ce near five miles in circumference. town occupies but a very inconsider- this ground; the remainder is covered elds and meadows. One of the ancient
towers

considerable time, was government sensible of the value of these antiquities.

This Mosaic, which was the floor of an bath, is sixty feet long and forty broad. The general form is perfect; and, though several are broken and lost, yet the configuration of the whole may easily be traced.

From thence they were conducted to the site of an ancient amphitheatre, within the walls of the bailiff's garden. The general form of this building are tolerably perfect, as are the remains of the enclosing brick walls. The diameter of the arena is about eighty yards. Under the arches, partly built of Roman materials, is a cell, in which the animals were probably let loose. On the outside are still to be seen the remains of the colonnades; and the walls appear to have been originally adorned with sculpture.

Not far from the amphitheatre stands a column of white marble, about fifty feet high, composed of large masses, closely joined together.

COXE'S TRAVELS.

about a mile from Avenches, where the Northampton long resided, and where is the village of Coppet. Near this he remains of a small aqueduct, which traced to the east side of the town. Otterclusts, or a continuation of this, are to be seen in different directions, even to the distance of several leagues.

Yverburgh, the next place which falls under the author's description, enjoys one of the most beautiful, and, certainly, one of the most picturesque situations in Switzerland. It stands partly on a small plain, partly on bold acclivities, on a mass of rugged rocks, half encircled by the Saône; and so wholly hid by the circumjacent hills, that the view of the whole town bursts at once on the eye from the impending eminence.

The fortifications enclose a circumference of about four miles, within which space is a singular variety of houses, rocks, thickets and meadows, passing instantly from wild to agreeable, from the solitude of the men, to the solitude of retirement.

On the sides, the descent to the town is extremely steep, and in one place, the streets even pass over the tops of the houses. Many of the edifices are the seats of an amphitheatre; and many hang the edge of the precipice in such a manner as would turn a weak head giddy to look

The Pont Neuf, however, is the most extensive point of view. From hence, part of the town appears absolutely inaccessible. Those who are fond of the wild and romantic, will not visit the Moulin de la Motte, and the Grotto de la Grotte. The Moulin is a miller's house, situated in the midst of an impending

THE 10V
- 3. of two

artisans inhabiting the town, or the adjoining district. The latter enjoy the right of appointing the advoyers from a certain number of estates, and of annually confirming the said advoyers; but the supreme authority rests absolutely in the council, supplied by a limited number of patrician families; consequently, the government is, in the strictest sense, aristocratical*. Their route from hence to Berne, they made all circuit, to the village of Neunegg, in order to see a hermitage about a mile from Neunegg, which has been highly extolled by travellers, on account of its singularity. It is cut in the solid rock; and its chief curiosity consists in its being the work of two men, who spent a great part of their time in laborious excavations.

The situation of this hermitage is beautiful. The rock in which it is cut overhangs the Saane. It consists of several apartments, hewed in the solid of the mountain. One room is ninety feet long and twenty broad: the spire of the chapel, if it may be so called, is eighty feet high, and the length of the kitchen ninety. The present hermit is a German, and with him lives an old soldier. The entrance into Berne strikes a traveller by its singular neatness and beauty. The principal streets are broad and long, and gently winding. The houses are mostly uniform, built of a light stone, upon arcades. Through the middle of the street runs a lively stream of the clear-

See Mr. Coxe first published his letters on Switzerland, and the government of Friburgh has undergone very important alterations; and many grievances, which the popular party laboured under, are redressed.

...rills, lawns, wood, and
rapidly below, and an a
snow-clad Alps bounds

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built by Berchtold V. c
was from its foundation
year 1353, it acceded to
racy, and possessed such p
obtain the second rank an
Its domains now form nea
land, and about a fourth of
It contains about one hund
sand souls, exclusive of el
capital. The reformed re
braced, and permanently el

This canton is divided
the Pays de Vaud and the
of which has its treasurer a
resident in the capital.

At Berne, society is
foreigners

ren. English country dances are frequently reduced ; but a species of allemande is the favourite dance of the natives. The parties arrange themselves in distinct couples, and follow each other in a circular direction, each gentleman turning his partner with great velocity.

The life and spirit of those dances are astonishing, and can never be conceived by such as have not seen them. The gaiety of these parties is still more enlivened, during the summer months, the company resorting to a garden near the town, where they dance under an open pavilion, rural festivity.

Little trade is carried on here ; though some new manufactures have been established. The nobles, who enjoy any influence in public affairs, look it degrading to engage in any branch of commerce.

One general advantage, however, attends this anti-commercial spirit ; for the members of government, not being interested in laying any restrictions on trade, do not, as at Zurich and Basle, reserve the exclusive right of establishing manufactures to the burghers of the capital ; but prudently extend that permission to all their subjects, without distinction of rank or place. Hence the comfortable state, and even the wealth, of the peasantry in the canton of Berne.

It deserves remark, that the lower classes, who have acquired opulence by manufactures, seldom regret their situation ; and seem not only extremely attached to their country, but to their own mode of life, which they neither wish to vary themselves, nor to bring up their families with a prospect of doing.

The public buildings are constructed in a noble
 I. 3 style

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clean, and airy; and
tablishment for furn
with a meal and a loc
departure. If sick o
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gulated; and separate
men and the women. I
fined for smaller offence
and are entirely kept ap
quents. Both are consta
ing the streets, and oth
At other times they are t
and are instructed in var
keep them from the da
crimes, when they regain
means, the expence of the
supported; and an hone
those who would othe
noxious

The public library contains about twenty thousand volumes, a cabinet of Swiss coins and medals, and many curious manuscripts. Of these A. Sinner, a man of great erudition, has published a descriptive catalogue.

Learning, however, is not so universally encouraged as in other states; but the government seems to be sensible of this defect, and is taking effectual steps to remedy it.


A society for the promotion of physics, and natural history in general, and that of Switzerland in particular, has lately been established. The members have formed a regular correspondence with the literati throughout Europe; and are ready to answer the enquiries of foreign naturalists, who wish for local information.

The sovereign power resides in the great council of two hundred. The authority with which they are invested is, in some respects, the most absolute and uncontrolled of any among the aristocratical states of Switzerland; but there are various checks and modifications, which allow sufficient protection to civil liberty.

The executive powers of government are delegated by this sovereign council to the senate, chosen from their own body: the former assembles ordinarily thrice a week, and extraordinarily upon emergencies; the senate every day, except Sundays.

The senate, comprising the two advoyers, or chiefs of the republic, is composed of twenty-seven members; and from this select body is drawn the principal magistrates of the commonwealth.

At Easter, the reigning advoyer delivers up his authority, in full council, to his colleague. The advoyer in office sits on an elevated seat, under a canopy



One canton of Berne .
number of districts, called
bailiffs are chosen from
and these posts being the
disposal of government, a
ambition.

The several bailiffs are
reign power in their respec
enforce the execution of ed
revenue, act as justices of
judges in civil and criminal
there is any local jurisdiction
ever, in most cases, lies to th

Although there are no
Switzerland, yet, in many
especially in Berne, the mili
regulations, and can be after
warning. Every male, at th
enrolled; and about one-thir
ber are distributed into vari

Every person

the regiments are occasionally exercised by ran soldiers, commissioned for that purpose.

A certain number of regiments being thus ways in preparation, signals are fixed on the elevated spots, for assembling them in particular districts, where they receive marching orders.

Berne has hitherto produced but few men distinguished literary talents; but has established her glory, in being the birth-place of Haller, who is himself a host. This great man, known by his works wherever science has been cultivated, was born in 1708, and after passing through many honourable employments, and producing a number of valuable publications, quitted this transitory scene in 1777, in the seventieth year of his age. He wrote, with equal facility, the German, French, and Latin tongues; and was so well acquainted with all the European languages, except the Russian, Polish, and Hungarian, as to converse with the natives in their respective idioms.

A person, who was well acquainted with him, says, "he possessed a fundamental knowledge of natural history; was well read in history, both ancient and modern, universal and particular; and uncommonly well versed in the state of agriculture, manufactures, trade, population, literature, and languages of the respective nations of Europe. He had read with attention, the most remarkable voyages and travels; and was particularly conversant in modern discoveries, which did to illustrate the geography of the globe. He even perused many thousand novels and plays; possessed such a retentive memory, that he could detail their contents with the utmost precision."

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M. Wytttenbach, one
possesses a curious cabin
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riety of fossils, stones, a
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has published a dissertat
Economical Society at Be

This ample collection
from mere moti-

Thun. It runs through an agreeable country, winds through fertile meadows, enriched with dark forests of pine and fir, and occasional groves of beech and oak; while the cattle browsing on the slopes, add to the animation of the scene.

The comfortable state of the inhabitants is visible from the cultivation of the grounds, the number and neatness of the cottages and farm-houses, and other rural embellishments.

Thun lies about twelve miles from Berne, and occupies the bottom and brow of a hill, on both sides the Aar. It contains about one thousand two hundred inhabitants, and enjoys considerable immunities. The people employ themselves in carding and spinning silk, for the manufactories of Basle.

To the north-east stands, on an eminence, the church and castle. From the windows of the latter, which is the residence of the bailiff, our author enjoyed one of the finest and most extensive views of Switzerland. Below lies the town, standing in a rich plain, bounded by a chain of hills, clothed with firs, which extend from Berne to the mountain Niefs. To the east is a small ridge covered with vines and trees; and to the south-east part of the lake of Thun, bounded by hills rising to the Alps of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

From Thun, Mr. Coxe returned about six miles to the village of Mastic, where he quitted the high road, and passed through pleasant fields and thickets, interspersed with cottages. After travelling about an hour and a half, he entered the road which leads from Berne to Langenau, and ascending to the village of Worbe, passed an agreeable day with an amiable family that ha
give

d'Erlach, was lodged in
M. Langhans, a clergyman
of uncommon beauty
on Easter eve.

Struck with the season
by the recollection of his
with the afflictions of his
conceived, and in due time
five monument. It is placed
church, sunk into the pavement
covered with two folding
are opened, a grave stone is
ed into three parts, through
vered the figure of a woman
a shroud. She is representing
the resurrection. With her
gently raising that portion
stone that lies over her head
holds a naked infant, struggling
hands to emancipate itself from
infancy.

materials, for such a beautiful and affecting design deserves to last till the end of time. Indeed, the fine mausoleum, by the same sculptor, to the memory of Count d'Erlach, scarcely attracts a momentary attention; while this simple grave-stone melts every heart of sensibility.

At Langenau our traveller paid a visit to a very famous Swiss quack, named Michael Schuppach, whose sagacity in discovering the seat of disorders, and applying suitable remedies, have gained him wonderful celebrity.

On their arrival at his house, they found the doctor in his apartment, surrounded by several peasants, who were consulting him on their respective complaints, each with a phial of urine, by which this medical sage pretends to judge of the state of the patient.

He was extremely corpulent, with a penetrating eye, and good humoured aspect. He was formerly a village surgeon, has a slight knowledge of anatomy, and is tolerably versed in botany and chemistry. His acquaintance with the theory of physic is said to be inconsiderable; but he derives great facility from his very extensive practice, yet he never stirs a quarter of a mile from his own house.

The doctor possesses many excellent qualities; humane and charitable to the highest degree, he not only furnishes the indigent, who consult him, with medicine gratis, but generally makes them a present of money besides; and he always appropriates a certain portion of his gains to the poor of his parish.

His wife and grand daughters are dressed like the peasantry of the country, and he has shewn his good sense in giving the latter a plain educa-

ing his medicines, for which reason, as his husband's disinterestedness; she receives presents from such as benefit by his advice.

The family sit down to table at twelve o'clock. There are always some of the party, consisting, not only of patients, but of travellers, attracted by curiosity. To all he gives a kind and a hospitable reception, the benevolence of his character, his good humour, and the happiness he diffuses around him, give a charm to his conversation, and render the simplest things interesting.

This singular man is often employed twelve hours a day in his profession. He is consulted him out of curiosity, and when he had no occasion for any thing, but to drink well, to dance, to be merry, and to exercise*.

It being Langenau fair, when Mr.

marle brown cloth jacket, without sleeves, with puffed breeches of ticking. The women, who remarkably handsome, wore their hair plaited and in tresses, with the riband hanging down below the waist; a flat, plain, straw hat; a red brown cloth jacket, without sleeves; a black blue petticoat, bordered with red, scarcely showing below the knees; and red stockings with black clocks. Their shifts were of very fine linen, and fastened close round the neck by a black collar, with red ornaments. The better sort wore silver chains between the shoulders, brought over each arm, and fastened beneath the bosom. Taking leave of the hospitable Dr. Schuph, Mr. Coxe set out from Langenau, in order to proceed to Avignon, on a visit to the Abbé de Mole, author of the Life of Petrarch. A senator of Soleure offered him a place in his carriage as he passed by Berne, which he thankfully accepted, and profited by this casual interview with an intelligent and worthy man.

Next day he repassed through Morat and Yverdon, and slept at Payerne, a town in the canton of Berne. On the bridge over the Broye, at this place, is an ancient Roman inscription, which, as our author was attempting to decypher, a plain looking man accosted him, and observed, that he had often tried to make out the inscription, but without success. "Give me a page of it in Latin," said he, "and I will translate it from beginning to end; but for these N's I's and S's, I can't know what to make of them."

His next stage was Monden, a handsome town, and the principal burgh of a bailliage of the same name, and formerly the capital of that part of the Pays de Vaud, which belonged to Savoy.

...a variety of gov-
tic and delightful track;
was the Helvetic union con-
the Swiss been actuated
that since the complete
general confederacy, they h
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ed tranquillity is unique in th

The happiness, however, c
peace, has neither broken th
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ly trained to martial exercis
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against an invading enemy.
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nized, a spirit of liberty pervades and actuates the several constitutions; and the property of the object is guarded against every species of violation.

There is certainly, however, a considerable defect in the criminal jurisprudence of the country; for though the Caroline code forms the basis of the penal laws, too much latitude is allowed to the respective judges; who are less governed by any written law, than by the common principles of equity.

The prisons now begin to be under excellent regulations; but that disgrace to sense and reason, the trial by torture, is not yet universally exploded. It is, however, wearing out by degrees; in some states it is abolished by express laws; and in none do the magistrates defend its practice, though it is not formally abandoned.

Learning is more generally diffused among the protestant, than the Catholic states; but in both, a man of letters will find abundant opportunities of gratifying his researches, and improving his knowledge. To the natural philosopher, Switzerland will afford an inexhaustible source of information and entertainment, as well from the great variety of physical curiosities, so plentifully spread over the country, as from the number of persons eminently skilled in that branch of science. Indeed, in every town, and almost every village, the curious traveller will meet with collections worthy of his attention.

With respect to agriculture, there are few countries where the effects of persevering industry, are more conspicuous. A traveller cannot pass the immense chains of hills and mountains, which intersect this country, without being delighted



— to render his tour
cluding the country of the
ly, leaving Milan, in July 1
Como, the birth-place of I
which honour the natives as
therefore they have placed I
on the outside of the church,
bearing date in 1499.

Como is pleasantly situated
inclosed by fertile hills, on the
ty of the lake of the same nam
ed by a wall strengthened with
ed by a conical eminence, or
ruins of an ancient castle. The
built of stone, and the cathed
edifice, of white marble, dug fr
ing quarries.

From Como he made an exc
sio, one of the Italian bailliages
Swiss cantons. These baillia
drisio and Balerna :
form :

extremely fertile in vines, corn, and pasturage, and yields a great quantity of excellent silk.

On his return to Como, he embarked on the lake, the banks of which are richly wooded, and studded with villages and country seats.

After an hour's rowing, they came to Plinania, remarkable for a singular fountain, mentioned by Pliny. It bursts from a rock, close to a villa belonging to a Milanese nobleman, and falls in natural cascades into the lake.

This spring ebbs and flows thrice a day with amazing regularity, except in stormy weather. When being almost dry, it gradually rises, till it forms a considerable stream; and then as gradually subsides, till the period of its swell returns. The original passage, in which Pliny describes its ebb and flow, is written upon the wall of an adjoining apartment.

Having satisfied his curiosity here, he proceeded to Clarice, where he passed the night; and, embarking again upon the lake, was overtaken by a violent thunder storm, to escape which they landed on the western side, at a small village.

The lake of Como is about thirty-six miles long, and two or three broad. Its navigation is occasionally dangerous, from the eddy between the mountains that enclose it.

The storm subsiding, they proceeded to Bellagio, situated at the foot of a lofty precipice, rent from top to bottom by a chasm, through which a furious torrent forces its way. A bridge is thrown across, from whence the spectator looks down with terror into the gulph below.

They next proceeded to Domasio, in order to obtain permission of the governor to visit Fort Fuentes, which he very politely granted. A lit-

... went up. We
arrived at the bottom of
Fort Fuentes, which, in
century, was so celebrated
of Europe.

It is built on an island
and a half from the nearest
miles from the borders
completely commands the
which leads into the Valley
tions are very strong; the
now do duty in the place,
A peasant and his wife,
for a year, had been confined
ague, from the pestilential
below.

The view from the fort
picturesque, including the
Adda, the lake of Como
fully encircled with nun
lages.

wild and magnificent, surrounded as it is with barren, craggy rocks, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow.

Having procured some horses at Riva, they proceeded to Chiavenna, by moon-light. They found the villages almost entirely deserted, and the inhabitants withdrawn to the mountains, on account of the pestilential air. Indeed no other proof of its insalubrity is necessary, than the livid and wan appearance of the few natives that they saw by the way in this track.

Next morning they took an excursion to the site of Plurs, which was totally overwhelmed by the fall of Mont Conto in 1618. It was then a large and flourishing town, containing about one thousand five hundred inhabitants. The valley in which it was situated is very narrow; and the whole town was involved in one undistinguished ruin. It is said that the cloud of dust and rubbish was so great, as to cover the heavens like smoke to a considerable distance; and that the torrent Maira ceased to flow by Chiavenna for an hour, which spread such an alarm among the inhabitants, that they precipitately fled to the mountains.

Mr. Coxe walked over the spot where Plurs was built. Very few of the ruins are now to be seen, though dead bodies and household utensils are frequently dug up.

In the vicinity, stone vessels are still made, and much used as kitchen utensils. Pliny mentions this manufacture under the denomination of lapis comensis.

From Plurs they continued along the valley of Santa Croce, and entered the country of the Grisons,

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The road through Preg
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passed through several v
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Beyond Boudo, the
but level

They stopped at a kind of an inn, where the landlord and his family spoke a kind of Italian jargon. A little farther, they entered Upper Engadina, where Romansh is the general tongue. These two languages are totally different.

Siglio, from which issues the river Inn, is a lake of about five miles in circumference, and is finely situated between high perpendicular rocks. The little plains, or valleys, on its banks, produce fine hay, which, at this season was mowing.

At Silva Piana, Mr. Coxe endeavoured to converse with the inhabitants; but could scarcely comprehend their meaning. He attended divine worship in the Romansh tongue, but was little edified by what he could not understand. The sermon was about an hour long, the prayers were very short; and the girls sung psalms, some of them with delightful voices.

St. Maurice, or Morezzo, is agreeably seated on the side of a hill, and overlooks a small lake, bounded by rising banks, and studded with woods and pasture. It is a village of Upper Engadina, and is celebrated for its mineral waters, of sovereign efficacy in curing various disorders. Lodging houses are erected for the accommodation of the sick, and in one of them, our author took up his abode. Here he met with a clergyman of Lower Engadina, whom he soon discovered to be an intelligent man.

In talking with him on the state of religion, among the reformed part of the Grisons, and particularly respecting the Pietists, a new sect, he found that the latter somewhat resembled the Methodists, in exalting faith above good works. They condemn all diversions, card-playing, and assemblies, as criminal; fancy visions, enjoy supernatural

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In these parts, the
lar, and not unbecon
or blue jacket, with r
white petticoats; a fin
med with gold or fil
white lace border hang

From St. Maurice, o
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asserts that *Ne plus ultra*,
tos, are inscribed upon the

They are of a circular
to Roman mile-stones, a
forty feet from each other.
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ence five. They have nei
tal, and are flattish atop, w
in the middle, about four it
deep. They are f-

They stopped at a cottage, the only house in the whole extent of these alps, and this is occupied only in summer. The tenants make large quantities of butter and cheese. Having taken a refreshing bowl of cream, they began to descend; and observed numerous small streams, which form the first sources of the Little Rhine.

Soon after, they met with some benevolent friars, who offered them their house and dinner, and furnished our author with several particulars relative to the government of this district.

The ride from St. Maurice to Zutz, through Celerina, Samada, Ponto, and Madulein, is extremely pleasant. These villages lie chiefly on the easy slopes of the mountains, gently rising above a plain, through which the Inn meanders.

The Inn, during its progress in these parts, very unlike other alpine streams, directs its course through a cultivated and populous district, in an equable and unbroken stream. The country is picturesque, and its beauties are of a milder cast than are usual among the alps. The burghs, or villages, are pleasantly dotted about the plain, and contain from fifty to one hundred houses each.

These habitations are uniformly neat. Indeed, the spirit of neatness is every where perceptible in Upper Engadina.

As our author was riding through Bever, the clergyman of the place, who was smoking his pipe at the door, stopped him with a compliment, and afterwards invited him to see his library. It consisted of some English books, and many in the Romanish language, particularly the Bible, printed at Coire, and dedicated to George II. when prince of Wales.

immediately waited on .
from the republic of the
who had been engaged
gotiations.

This gentleman accom
of Drusus, as it is called,
general fought against, a
tians. The supposed rem
of several deep pits, and a
thirty feet high, and sixty

These works did not app
Roman construction: pro
more than a rude fortificat
the turbulent times, whe
country were engaged in
lity; and have been ascribe
tional vanity.

The little burghs, situa
all within a moderate wa
Mr. Coxe was so delighted
its inhabi.

cure of souls, with an income scarcely
g to twenty pounds a year; yet his liv-
of the best in Engadina.

a man of literature, he has produced se-
table works; among others, the History
formation among the Grisons, written
in a classical and perspicuous style. This
on, of such deep research and national
ce, has never produced any emolument
thor; and Mr. Coxe says, he could not
ing up with reverence to a person, who,
many disadvantages, could have the re-
o. accomplish so much for the good of
, rather than his own private interest.

Engadina is divided into two commu-
ney have both, however, the same court
al justice, which is more equitably ad-
l than in most of the jurisdictions of the
a circumstance arising from some excel-
aal institutions, which still remain here

Engadina is a beautiful valley, but so
that it produces nothing but pasture,
ll quantity of rye and barley. The winter
duration; and, even in summer, the air,
and piercing, that the corn is occasion-
ged by it.

listri& does not yield sufficient to main-
habitants, many of them migrate into
untries. The gentry pursue the mili-
; and others seek a living by the
of mechanic arts; by becoming petty
r opening coffee-houses and cook-shops,
at parts of France and Italy. Generally
as enter into partnership to carry on the
: one stays at home, while the other

...as at
joining Engadina, and
and cheese are exported
pasture begins to fail, and
sent into the Tyrol, for

The inhabitants live
their bread is baked in
twice or thrice a year.
pleasant to the taste, it
times to require being
Wine keeps here to a great
scarce nor indifferent.

The natives are remarkable
bred, and possess a native
them to perform kind offices
and pleasure that is delightful
deed, was no less charmed
the people, than with the rocks
country.

In his road to Lower Engadina
Brail, a small bridge thrown
overlooking the valley

in this plain the Inn is joined by the large torrent Spœlg, which descends from the mountains of Tyrol. By the side of this torrent, and at the mouth of a narrow pass, Mr. Coxe observed a stone tower, which, in 1624, the Marquis of Montferrat garrisoned with a body of French and Italians, in order to check the motions of the Austrian army, posted near Munster. The pass is still well fortified by a stone wall, carried from the base of an inaccessible rock to the tower, and from the tower to the torrent.

The road from Cernetz to Schuol is a continual ascent and descent, so rocky and bad, that in sixteen hours riding, they only advanced twenty miles.

Schuol is situated in a narrow pass between the river Inn and a contiguous ridge of rocks, a little way from the ruins of an old castle; and adjoining a small fertile plain, agreeably diversified with hills and forest scenery.

The road to Adretz follows the course of the river Inn, which murmurs below in a dark, narrow channel, and is heard, but not seen. From Adretz they descended to the river Inn, which they crossed, and mounting a rapid ascent, passed through the straggling village of Trasp, and close to the castle of the same name, built on the highest point of a perpendicular rock. The formality of a garrison is observed in this castle by a single Austrian soldier.

From Schuol to Remus, the mountains on the left slope gradually, and are richly cultivated: they produce great quantities of wheat, rye, barley, flax, and hemp, with pines, fir, and birch, intermixed with underwood. The ridges of mountains on the right, beyond the Inn, are steep, and

gaged, than in agriculture
tary to health and self-e

They stopped at Remus
is a ruined castle, which
bishop of Coire, and was
to the Plantas of Zutz; i
tion, they claim the privi
oath to the landamman of

The form of governmen
very complicated. It is c
munities, which send depu
In civil causes, there are
justice, from which an ap
sort to the civil tribunal of

In criminal causes, there
tinct courts, but without a

Party runs very high bot
Engadina. In these distri
siderable families are those
ta, both divided into numer
The high--

accommodation and provision, at the ornaments; but was often disappointed in this in the Lower. The villages are less comfortable, and the houses are neither so clean nor comfortable.

A difference arises, in some measure, from the nature of the country: Upper Engadina, with few productions, the inhabitants are obliged to seek from without some means of subsistence, and industry, once excited, brings with it attendant opulence. On the contrary, the Lower Engadina, fertile in all the fruits of the earth, imposes no necessity on the inhabitants of extraordinary exertion, nor drives them to emigration or foreign trade.

Between Remus and St. Martin's Bridge, being detained by a storm of rain, Mr. Coxe took refuge in the cottage of an old woman, who received him with cheerful politeness. Besides the English, she spoke German and Italian; and it appeared to have received an education far above what her present situation would have indicated. On the morning leave, after the storm ceased, our author returned due thanks for the hospitality he had received, and endeavoured to slip a piece of money into her hand; but which, he was surprised to find she declined.

In these circumstances exciting his curiosity, he was induced to make some enquiries respecting the old lady; and discovered that she was of a noble family in this country, and, that she had been married to a nobleman from Milan, with whom she lived in great harmony, till all her fortune was dissipated. He then quitted her, with a promise to return in a very short time; but from that day he never saw him, nor heard from him. It

...round her.

St. Martin's Bridge forms the
Engadina and the Tyrol. He
territory of the Grisons, and pa
rol and the electorate of Bava
nube at Passau, with such a vol
to equal, if not surpass, the cele
which it loses its name.

From Nanders they proceeded
valley, bounded on the left by a
tains, which separates Tyrol from
the end of this valley, they came to:
on the other side of which lies the la
the first source of the Adige. In
lages in this vicinity they passed the

Next morning, they started early
tention of reaching Bormio that da
try was agreeable, and in a high sta
tion. Beyond Mals, they turned fl
road that leads to the valley of M
little beyond Tauven, passed the bar
entered the territory of the G

They stopped

es and judges are chosen equally from
ies, who live together in tolerable har-

ffage from Santa Maria to Bormio was
ous, and, in some seasons, is not unat-
ith danger. They ascended to the top
Brallio, which body of alps is supposed to
oned by Tacitus, under the appellation
hætica. Here they traced the torrent
which falls into the Adige to its source;
r paces beyond, they observed another
illing in a contrary direction, which gives
e Adda.

his point a descent commences, and con-
ith little interruption, to Bormio.

ps of these mountains produce no wood,
l excellent pasturage. The most elevated
composed of granite.

ort time, they entered the country of
and, following the course of the Adda
all plain, they again ascended, and tra-
er as craggy and wild a track, to Bor-
y in Switzerland; exhibiting huge piles
en alps, and masses of ice and snow.

o the path, the Adda foams, from pre-
precipice, in broken cataraets; till fall-
a narrow channel, it labours with incess-
to get through.

is tremendous gulph is a slight wooden
rtly supported by a detached fragment
nd partly suspended on the sides of the
mountains. As they passed, it tottered
weight.

ter, turning to the left, by an opening,
which the Adda seems to have forced a
hey discovered some fertile fields lyin

Soon after, they are
every thing began to ash
and the villages are very
Grisons.

The county of Bormio,
lies in the midst of the R
tirely enclosed by mounta
opening which connects it
The other accesses to it lie a
and in winter are impassable

This county of Bormio, f
Milanese, is divided into five
very ample immunities. Th
is called Podesta. He is a
sons, and continues in office
thority, however, is so extre
that he can scarcely do a fir
concurrence of the councils
vote in them, except in cases

The criminal con
change.

The expences of the government are regulated by a democratical jealousy; and the accounts annually submitted to the inspection of each district, where they undergo a minute investigation by chosen examiners. The revenue of the whole country does not much exceed two hundred pounds a year; yet this sum is nearly adequate to the expences of its government, and the deficiency is made up by an equal assessment.

The mountainous parts of this district produce pasture and wood; the lower parts, about Bormio, yield corn, but not sufficient for domestic consumption. Cattle, cheese, and iron, are exported in considerable quantities; while wine, honey, rice, and cloth, form the principal articles of importation.

Catholicism is the established religion, and the exercise of every other is prohibited. The priests enjoy peculiar privileges, which are even extended to those who wear a clerical dress. Many abuses result from these exorbitant immunities; yet the people are generally free, happy, and comfortable. The town of Bormio is situated at the foot of the mountains, close to the torrent of Fredolfo, which falls into the Adda. It contains about five thousand inhabitants, but has a desolate appearance. The houses are of stone plastered, and many of them have paper windows, in the Italian manner, though the climate by no means is the same. The landlord of the inn where our author lodged, was one of the regents, and the podestà and his wife sat down with him to the same table. The podestà had been lately appointed, and it was evident, from his conversation, that he had little knowledge of the principles of his government.

chives, all the magist.
keys to open the door
they are kept. He found
disorder, but containing
the history and constitutions
the earliest of these acts is dated

Quitting Bormio, they
valley of Cepino. Having
hours, they came to the place
that river fills the whole
path.

This path runs under the
tower, and leads from the
into the Valteline. At
widens, and becomes more
especially about Tirano. The
sains is clothed with forest
a few vines; the ridge, from
is planted with vines to its
sides, the churches are
by the side

own is the exportation of wine and silk ;
ner of which is sent in large quantities
country of the Grisons.

t half a mile from the town is the church
onna, or the Virgin Mary, much visited
olic pilgrims. It is a large handsome
s, constructed with marble, and stone,
t. The principal entrance is formed by
inthian pillars, ornamented with foliage
oons of flowers, while the pilasters are
dorned with basso relievos in the style of
que.

: large area before this church, the fair of
s held, in the month of October. This
three days, and is remarkable for the
of cattle brought there for sale. During
, the authority of the podesta is suspend-
l the governor of the Valteline has abso-
isdiction over the town and district.

Valteline extends from the confines of
to the lake of Chiavenna, about fifty
length. It is wholly enclosed between
ins of high mountains, which separate it
e Grisons and the duchy of Milan.

Valteline was formerly subject to the bi-
Coire; but in 1530, the republic of the
obtained the whole sovereignty; and
requent internal commotions, and foreign
have still preserved it. In 1620, a dread-
piracy broke out, under the mask of reli-
d the unhappy Protestants were massacred
mercy for three successive days. Even
and infants were slaughtered with the
iberate cruelty.

e midst of this dreadful carnage, one in-
of singular humanity deserves to be re-
XVIII O corded

The Valteline is divided into three districts, and the three districts are, Terzo District; Terzero di Meda District; and Terzero di Sondrio District.

The five governments of the Middle District, of the Middle Morbegno, and of Traona.

Each of these five governments has a magistrate, appointed by the government, and changed every two years. The Middle District, is styled the Middle District, and possesses, in so far as the degree of authority to the government is concerned, the same authority as the Middle District. He is the Valteline.

These magistrates, as representatives of the sovereign state, enjoy the same authority as the government, and are intrusted with the same authority as the government.

public concerns, which do not fall under jurisdiction of the Grisons, are discussed and decided by a council composed of five representatives, one from each district, which meets, as required, at Sondrio. In all affairs of justice, the representatives are bound to vote in conformity to instructions received from their constituents, and all transactions are decided by a majority of voices.

The tribute which the Valteline pays to the Grisons is so small, the salaries of the governors so moderate, and all duties so trifling, that the country has been considered as one of the most happy, and least oppressed of all subject provinces; reflecting how unable the country is to support the moderate taxes that are imposed

The clergy of the Valteline are not responsible to the ordinary courts of justice, their immunities being so exorbitant, as to render them almost independent of the civil authority. They are subject only to the bishop of Como. If a priest is guilty of any misdemeanour, his person cannot be arrested without the concurrence of the bishop and the governor of the district, in which the offence was committed. Hence it is extremely difficult to bring an ecclesiastic to justice, as immunities are easily purchased, either by securing the favour of the bishop's vicar or of the magistrates. These pernicious privileges confined to the clergy, but extend to all persons who wear an ecclesiastical dress, by the permission of the bishop of Como.

The Grisons have repeatedly tried, without effect, to annihilate these immunities, no less detrimental to the rights of society, than injurious

ed for debt, or confiscated.

Instead of proceeding from the nearest way, our author Teglio, passing over the place, all the products of nature villages, embosomed in thick trees.

Teglio is the capital of the same name. It is situated on a plain, and contains about thirty houses. Close by the town are the mountains standing on an insulated spot, esteemed of great strength. It has an extensive prospect.

Teglio is a very populous town, and contains about eight thousand inhabitants. In favourable seasons, it produces corn sufficient for the consumption of the town, and rivals any part of the Valais in the richness of its wines.

rently overflows its banks. Many of
are very ancient.

celine, from its vicinity to Italy, has
taste for the fine arts, and contains
ctions of pictures not unworthy of no-
ro Ligario, however, is the only painter
e it has produced, and his name is lit-
beyond the limits of his native coun-
as born at Sondrio in 1686, and died
the sixty-seventh year of his age.

scarcely a church in the Valteline that
ffes one of his pictures. The most ca-
ne martyrdom of St. Gregory, in one
ches of Sondrio, and St. Benedict, in
of a nunnery near that town. These
l with great labour and exactness, con-
usual custom, and may be considered
from which his abilities, as a painter,
stimated.

is described by connoisseurs as a paint-
ted correctness of design to beauty of

He is remarkable for grouping his
the best advantage, and his heads are
h a noble simplicity. He was, how-
close an imitator of the antique; and
often resemble statues, particularly in
ery. The character of his faces is
ecian; but it is remarked that they are
to each other, and look like portraits
e family.

hor took a ride to see the painting of
et by this master, at the nunnery, a lit-
om Sondrio. After he had satisfied
this respect, the abbess sent a message,
ie favour of his company in the par-

and politeness, asking
England. One of
curiosity, by remarking
inquisitive or fond
shut up in a nunnery.

The person, who
and it was evident that
handsome. Mr. Cox
a disappointment in
take the veil, and to
elegance in a convent.

He afterwards married
and Delebio, near the
line. Morbegno lies on
and is the handsomest
the same time that it

M. Planta, whom
with at Cernetz, being
no, no sooner heard of
ly invited him to his house.

charged the duties of that important office with credit, and has entered on his new government with the same spirit of disinterested uprightness. There is a pleasure in receiving acts of politeness in a foreign country; but it is a double satisfaction to be obliged to persons, whose characters are deserving of the highest esteem."

The road from Morbegno to Delebio runs along the foot of the chain of mountains which separates the Valteline from the Venetian territories. The Valteline gradually expands, as they advanced towards the lake of Como. In this part the whole plain is chiefly a morass, exposed to the inundations of the Adda.

On their return to Morbegno, Mr. Coxe supped with M. Planta, and was afterwards entertained with an excellent concert.

The romantic beauties of the Valteline are greatly heightened by the numerous remains of ancient fortresses and castles, scattered throughout the country. They were all dismantled after the capitulation of Milan in 1639, from a recent experience that the inability of the Grisons to furnish them with sufficient garrisons, exposed them to the enemy, and rendered them, for the most part, a source of annoyance rather than protection.

Such an absolute confidence is reposed by the Grisons in the guaranty of the country by the house of Austria, that they do not maintain a single soldier throughout the whole Valteline.

The chief commerce of this country is carried on with Milan and the Grisons. The principal exports are wine and silk, which turns the balance of trade in favour of the people of the Val

tel

and pounds weight of the fine
ed to Britain only, by the way
year.

Besides these commodities,
ports planks, cheese, butter, and
ports are corn, rice, salt, filken
spices, coffee, and sugar. The
Valteline may be reckoned at 1
souls.

The cottages of the peasants
but are generally gloomy, from
windows. In all there is an un
of dirt and poverty. The pe
covered with rags, and the chi
healthy look, which arises fro
manner of living.

The poor are sometimes redu
cessity for want of bread, and r
ally perish of want.

Many reasons may be assigne
edness of the people. The

the landlord. The remaining portion would ill compensate his labour and expence, were he not befriended by the fertility of the soil. The ground seldom requires to lie fallow, and the richest parts of the valley produce two crops. The first crop is wheat, rye, or spelt, half of which is delivered to the proprietor : the second crop is generally millet, buck-wheat, maize, or Turkey corn, which is the chief nourishment of the common people. The principal part of this crop belongs to the peasant, and, in a plentiful year, enables him to support his family in some degree of comfort.

Besides the business of cultivating corn or wine, some of the peasants attend to the produce of silk. For this purpose, they receive the eggs from the landholder, rear the silkworms, and are entitled to half the silk. This employment is the more profitable, as it is chiefly intrusted to the women, who have no other more advantageous mode of spending their time.

With all the advantages, however, derived from the fertility of the soil, and the variety of its productions, the peasants cannot, without the utmost difficulty and constant exertions, maintain their families; and they experience the greatest distress, whenever the season is unfavourable to agriculture.

Quitting Sondrio, Mr. Coxe went up the fertile valley of Malenco, the inhabitants of which appear better fed and clothed than in any other part of the Valteline. In consequence of their distance from government, they are less oppressed, and for the most part possess a small portion of land.

He passed the night in a solitary hut at the bottom of the Muret; and next morning moun'
a

... are so drear,
for an occasional
birds, or the goats
the scene would ap

From the top of
craggy, desolate, and
noticed the gradual
approached the road
passage over the M
transportation of w
from the Valteline to
about five months in

Having reached C
seized with a rheumat
him in these parts for
caught this by extrac
sleeping at the bottom
loft, for want of a bed,
from the piercing north
the glacier.

Chiavenna

na is the transport of merchandise, this town
ing the principal communication between the
anese and Germany. From hence the goods
sent either by Coire into Germany, or through
galia and the Engadinas into the Tyrol.

A small duty is imposed by the Grisons on all
chandise passing through Chiavenna, which is
ally farmed for about one thousand two hun-
d pounds annually.

The fortress, seated on the summit of a rock,
now in ruins, is the principal object of curio-
in this neighbourhood. It is celebrated in
history of the Grisons, for its almost impreg-
le strength. The only road that leads to it, is
p and craggy. The walls occupy a large space
ground, and are now chiefly covered with
ss.

The strongest part of this fortress was construct-
on an insulated rock, rent, as it is supposed,
by the contiguous mountain by some violent
rulsion of nature. It is on all sides absolutely
pendicular, and its only communication with
castle, was formed by a draw bridge, thrown
across the intervening chasm. The length is
about two hundred and fifty feet, the height
about a hundred, and its greatest distance from the
joining rock twenty feet. Though deemed im-
pugnable, this keep has been taken at different
times, most commonly by stratagem or famine.
Near Chiavenna is a rock of asbestos, a kind
mineral substance, of which incombustible li-
th is made. It was manufactured by the an-
tients principally for shrouds, in which the corpse
was put and placed on the funeral pile, the
ashes were preserved from being mixed with
those,



vey of St. Giacomo, w.
rent Lira. It is an ap
contains ten parishes, i
commissary.

This valley has its ov
dence, and courts indepe
from which there lies no

The lower part of th
and corn: the upper, ry
intermixed with groves
stands the church of St. Gu
mour of William, king of
Norman line, which comm
conquered Sicily from the
end of the eleventh centur

From Isola, the ascent is
top of Mount Splungen.
the side of the Lira, whic
to precipice in most stupe
road is hewn in the solid
has the annex

ently ascending from the plain, they observe the source of the Lira, and soon after crossed the highest ridge, on the other side of which the waters flow towards the Rhine.

The territory of the Grey League, into which we now entered, occupies all the eastern track of this mountainous country, and is by far the most considerable of the three Grison leagues, for extent and population. It was formerly subject to the abbot of Disentis, the counts of Glarung, of Sax, of Masox, and the baron of Sargans, which titles are still nominally preserved.

In 1424 the foundation of the present government was laid.

Splungen, situated on the rise of a hill, at the extremity of a rugged chain of alps, is the principal place in the vale of Rheinwald, that forms a part of the jurisdiction of the Grey League. The inhabitants of this valley speak German, though they are entirely surrounded with people who use a different language.

On the other side of Mount Splungen, they observe the Italian climate and productions; for the air of the Rheinwald is so piercing, that it verifies the proverb, which says, "there are nine months winter, and three months cold."

From Splungen to Arder, the road continues on the side of the Hynder Rhine, through a mountainous region, which presents at every step the most awful magnificence of scenery.

Entering the valley of Schams, which is lower and more fertile than the Rheinwald, they cross the Rhine, and soon after came into the Via Mala, so called from the supposed dangers and difficulties of passing it. Our author, however, says

overpread in many parts with
only admit a twilight gloom,
roars at the bottom, sometimes
ways to be heard. Over this ri
is a stone bridge of a single arc
a very sublime scene.

Having passed the bridge, th
terraneous passage, cut for for
the overhanging rock, and a lit
a second bridge, similar to the

Soon after quitting the Rhir
cending an uninhabited count
to Roncalia, in the community
thence they proceeded to the t
to have been built by the Tusc
the commencement of the va
and is well known in the histo
for the court of justice which si
try persons accused of holding
with Spain, and of opposing t
the Protestant religion into th

villages lie agreeably scattered through the vale in the most romantic situations.

Proceeding to Retzuns, they turned a little out of the way, to see a castle of that name, which makes a conspicuous figure in Grison history. Though the site of a castle here is of the most distant antiquity, the present building was raised by Leopold on the ruins of the old, and now forms the usual residence of the Austrian envoy to the republic of the Grisons. It is situated on an eminence, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country.

The Austrian delegate, finding Mr. Coxe was furnished with a letter of recommendation to Count Firmian, envoy at Reichenau, invited him to dinner, and politely offered to accompany him, in the afternoon, to the residence of that nobleman.

The company at table consisted of the delegate, his wife, and a capuchin friar. The lady spoke Romanish, and of course our author could not hold any particular conversation with her.

After dinner, he accompanied his host to Reichenau, and waited on the Austrian envoy, who received him with great attention and politeness, and obligingly invited him to remain some time at Reichenau, which invitation he declined for the present, from an impatience of visiting Coire, where he expected to receive letters from England.

Reichenau is situated at the confluence of the two branches which form the Rhine. The castle stands in a most romantic spot, a little above the junction, and the garden advances to the Rhine. At this place are two bridges, worthy of notice for their mechanical construction : one, which is thrown across the lower branch of the Rhine, is



they from to
two miles broad, and
Several insulated rock
of the river, some na
wood, which greatly d

Entering the League
they soon arrived at Co
ed at the foot of the
considerable extent, be
chain of mountains, wh
of the Grisons from the

Coire lies partly in th
the steep side of a rock,
brick walls and towers.
and dirty. The numl
amount to about three tl

This town is supposed
ed its origin from the En
in the three hundred an
Christian era, penetrated
his station for some tim
C.

power resides in the citizens; but the executive is intrusted to a council of seventy.

The chiefs of Coire are two burgomasters, chosen from the members of the senate, who, though liable to be removed, invariably have continued in office for life. These two magistrates enjoy the supreme dignity by rotation, each for the space of a year.

Mr. Coxe was led by curiosity to visit the tribunal in which the general diet of the Grisons is held, every three years. Though it consists of no object worthy of description, yet as being the place where the parliament of a free nation assembled, it could not fail to strike his attention. Coire sends two deputies to this diet, who are generally the two burgomasters.

In the highest part of the town stands the bishop's palace, the cathedral, and the houses belonging to the chapter. The bishop is prince of the Roman empire, a dignity annexed to the see since 1170. His annual revenues amount to two hundred pounds sterling yearly.

He still possesses the right of coining money, and an absolute jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal affairs, within the precincts of his palace. Beyond this limited district, he enjoys not the least power. A citizen, having taken refuge in the cathedral, in order to avoid being arrested for a crime, was refused to be delivered up. The inhabitants, inflamed with rage, raised a gate to the only opening which leads into the episcopal district, by which means the avenue to the palace was closed. This manoeuvre brought the bishop to his senses, and the criminal was given up.

now hands. All this
good Catholics of the
serable fiction of the
end.

The environs of Coire
plain is richly diversified
and the hills are covered
of view vary surprising
mantic, from romantic
begins to be navigable for
is transported towards Lake Geneva.

From Coire, our travellers
gentlemen of the town,
village, consisting of about
verignty of itself. The
Rodolph de Salis, who re-
great politeness, and kind-
ty, by shewing him his library,
ron, it appears, has made re-
literature, and has formed
manuscripts relative to the

em several privileges, which have been gradually extended.

The ancient castle of Haldenstein, from which the barons took their titles, is now in ruins. Behind it is another ruined castle, called Lichtenstein, from which the family of the prince of that name derive their origin.

The present house, occupied by the baron of Haldenstein, is pleasantly situated near the Rhine, and commands a very beautiful prospect.

A few years ago, the castle of Haldenstein was converted into a seminary of learning, an institution much wanted; but from the little countenance given to literature, and some intestine quarrels, it was soon dissolved.

The general state of learning among the Grisons is at a very low ebb. As no rewards are held out to stimulate exertion, the love of glory alone can incite men to excel in study. The Protestants, who receive a liberal education, repair for the most part to Zurich or Basle, and the Catholics to Milan, Pavia, or Vienna.

Leaving Coire, Mr. Coxe made an excursion to the League of the Ten Jurisdictions, which is situated about half a league from Coire. Passing along the vale, they made a circuit to Fatze, a very small village, but celebrated for being the place where the first perpetual alliance was ratified by the deputies of the three leagues; and which may, therefore, be considered as the birthplace of the liberty of the Grisons. The house where the meeting was held is now in ruins.

They next descended through Brientz to the baths of Alvenew. They are sulphureous, and both in taste and smell resemble the Harrowgate water. The situation of these baths is highly romantic.

At the village of Glarus, the jurisdiction of Davos, and took up a neat cottage.

The district of Davos is a lo quarter of a mile broad, grad hills, which terminate in high some respects it resembles the Engadina, but is more fertile. ing stream runs through its cen banks are many scattered cottag neat appearance.

The government established h milar to that of the small cantons and is entirely democratical. Ev age of fourteen, has a vote. Th of affairs, however, resides in th of eighty-two, and the council c landamman is elected every two

This remote corner has produ sons of eminent literary merit. n and S--

cottages, which compose the village of Lera.

Entering the valley of Pretigau, they found the delightful, and diversified with all kinds of productions. The mountains on each side are, generally, covered with forests. The hamlets entered through the plain, and along the sides of the mountains, in a very pleasing manner. The houses are mostly of wood, in the style of the country.

Proceeding beyond Grusch, the valley of Pretigau narrows and forms a narrow pass, only wide enough for the torrent and the road. The transition was very sudden, from high cultivation to absolute sterility; but they soon came into a fine and rich country, and reached the district of Mayenfeld, passing through a series of vineyards.

Malantz, a small but handsome town, on the side of a hill, they descended into a plain, and crossing the Rhine, entered the district of Sargans, through pendent groves of fir, birch, beech, and oak.

Here they left their horses at the village, and proceeded to the baths of the same name. Generally, the accommodations here were very indifferent, and the descent into the baths was attended with great inconvenience, if not danger; but matters are greatly changed for the better. Water is conveyed, by pipes, into comfortable baths, and the house is not only convenient but superb.

Desirous of visiting the warm source, they crossed the Tamina, and entered a chasm in the rock, from ten to twenty feet broad, and from two to three hundred feet high. In

and the houses for the reception of it built on a platform under the impetuosity of a situation so tremendous as to baffle

These baths have long been celebrated for curing the gout, rheumatism, and cutaneous disorders. The waters are transparent, free from smell or taste, and about milk white. They are said to be impregnated with a small quantity of volatile alkali and iron, but contain no sulphur.

Returning from this source through the chasm, and along the same tottering path, they were happy once more to issue. They mounted their horses at Pfeffers, descending into the plain of the Rhine, Coire.

After a short stay there, our author set out on his return to England, set out on his journey again passing over the bridge at Reichenau, along the side of the mountains, where the Rhine flows.

ick of country, stretching from Reiche-
 mountain of St. Gothard, is called the
 Sopra Selva, and is the most populous
 e Grey League.

ating Ilants, they had occasion to cross
 e several times, before they arrived at
 nous in the history of this league, as
 place where it was ratified by the chiefs
 mmunities. An aged oak, according to
 was the identical spot where the three
 ed their names, and thus confirmed the
 f the union.

ext stage was Disentis, a straggling vil-
 g on a gentle declivity, sloping gradual-
 Rhine. The abbot of the monastery
 place, was formerly sovereign over this
 e Grey League, and still possesses much
 l influence in the general diet.

bey is a large quadrangular building,
 ; situated on the side of a mountain, it
 magnificent appearance. The abbot
 at home; but the monks shewed our
 the attention in their power, and gave
 y the little information they possessed
 s.

30th of September, they left Disentis,
 o hours entered the pleasant valley of
 lying at the foot of the Alps, which part
 ns from the canton of Uri. The vil-
 his valley are very numerous, and the
 rich in pasture, flax, and hemp; pro-
 ce-wise a small quantity of rye and bar-
 trees growing in these parts are chiefly
 ines.

e beyond Cimut, they entered a small
 tered by two streams, which unite and
 form

ed by a torrent, that falls from
of the same chain which gives
From the lake issues a stream, th
dered as one of the sources of t
ing it through a narrow plain
came to a deep descent, where
ley of Urseren burst at once on
Mr. Coxe completed the tour o
tons and its appendages. We
conclude with some additional
made on the country of the Gri

The religion of the Grisons
Catholic and Reformed. The
about two-thirds of the inhabit
ministration, however, of civil af
no interference: the deputies of
may be members of either c
hence a perfect amity subsists
sects.

In spiritual concerns, the C
most part are under the influ

argest not exceeding twenty-five pounds
n, and some are not more than six.

anty income is attended with many in-
ces. It obliges many of the clergy to
urse to traffic, which tends to the neg-
fessional studies, and to the degradation
er. Add to this, that, in most of the
ies, the ministers, though confirmed by
, are chosen by the people of the parish,
olely dependent on their bounty.

se reasons, the candidates for holy orders
ally extremely illiterate; for no person
much attention to studies, unless they
ited by the hopes of a decent compe-
r. Coxe, however, met with a few cler-
ho were greatly distinguished for their
, and who would have done credit to
h.

venues of the three leagues arise from
merchandise in transit; a third of the
osed on delinquents; a small tribute
Valteline and Chiavenna; and a small
ng from money, chiefly vested in the
unds.

blic expenditure is very trifling, being
nfined to the expences incurred by the
f the diet, and the salaries assigned to
ies for their attendance.

lisputes have arisen among the Grisons,
, the power of coining; this privilege,
by general consent, is now vested in the
bishop of Coire, and the baron of Hal-

No money is struck in the Grisons,
except a small copper coin, called Bluts-
h is somewhat less than a halfpenny.

eighty-seven thousand more.

The commerce of the Grison united; the chief exports, excluding the subject provinces, being c
As their imports, from the nece
try, must be much more confide
of trade is evidently against the
ference they are enabled to sup
elates in the subject province
private pensions from France an
money saved in foreign service.

As most of the Grison peas
and linen, for the use of their
be easy to introduce manufactu
But in these little republics, a
prevails against commerce, an
establishing manufactures is op
the leading men.

Some impute this to a suspicio
tion as the people became opuler
their patriotic influence, and the

ects of luxury, to depress the spirit of
 and to destroy the simplicity of manners.
 impartially canvassed, these arguments,
 ecious, fall to the ground. In Neuf-
 n a spirit of trade, forests have been
 d the country converted into pasture,
 th grain, which, without the profits of
 or manufactures, could never have been
 ed. Trade, it may be farther observ-
 favourable to population, not only the
 at the riches of a country; so that, on
 it is a narrow and illiberal policy,
 ld restrain men solely to the cultiva-
 : earth, though every encouragement
 ght to be given to promote that grand

er communication, between the coun-
 Grisons and Milan, is formed by the
 no, by the Lecco, by the canals of the
 Trezzo.

al of Trezzo commences at the town
 me, on the Adda, and is carried on to
 his cut is twenty-four miles in length,
 rst begun in 1457, and was much im-
 enlarged about a century after. Still,
 he Adda was not navigable the whole
 en the lake of Lecco and Trezzo; and
 ly there was no water communication
 e lake of Como and Milan.

igation of the Adda was interrupted
 ion of cataracts, for about a mile long,
 e the whole fall of the water equal to
 perpendicular.

ate this inconvenience, a canal was
 1519, though not carried into exe-
 1591. But the stream of the Adda

... was completely
to answer every desirable pur-

The canal of the Adda
length, and is excavated in
depth, in some places, of or
to the uniform breadth of
The fall is broken by six sluice
supplied by the running stream.

Still, however, so many
expences attend the navigation
Como to Milan, that the pri-
merchandise is conveyed by land
ing the most commodious, and
ous, way.

The three leagues, though
lies of the Swiss, are yet not,
confederacy with all the cantons
close alliance, however, with
Berne and Zurich; and, by
Grisons are called allies of
consequence of their connection.

and seems formerly to have been more
ly spoken than now.

divided into two principal dialects, the
en in the Grey League, the other in that
House. These dialects vary in pronun-
nd orthography, but are sufficiently fi-
the general arrangement and expres-
onstitute one language.

rison writers assert, that the Rhetian, or
, is derived from the Latin; and they
his by arguments drawn from the histo-
e country; from the names of places,
ve evidently a Latin origin; and from
ity to the Latin, and to other languages
rom that root.

the introduction of the reformation
e Grisons, the Romanth was esteemed
rbarous jargon, as to be thought inca-
being reduced to grammatical form.
ks, whose interest it was to keep the
ignorance, favoured this opinion; but
time, several books have been publish-
language by men of eminent literary
ts; and, in the year 1679, the Bible
lated into it.

join a few words in Romanth, by way
en of a language so little known.

Dieu.	Head,	Testa.
1, Chel.	Ear,	Araglia.
Nuvia.	Hand,	Maun.
Plovgia.	Foot,	Pé.
Tempesta.	Body,	Chuerp.
, Boucchia.	Hair,	Chiapè.
Næs.	Bread,	Pain.
Oclg.	Wine,	Vin.

The eight

Zurich,
Berne,
Lucerne,
Uri,
Schweitz,
Underwalden, ..
Zug,
Glarus, M

The five

Basil, Re
Friburgh, Cat
Soleure, Cat
Schaffhausen, .. Ref
Appenzel, Mix

The quota of troops, t
canton in the event of wa
following dis...

Underwalden,	400
Zug,	400
Glarus,	400
Basle,	400
Friburgh,	800
Soleure,	600
Schaffhausen,	400
Appenzel,	600

VIEW



VIEW OF
SOCIETY AND MANNERS,
IN
FRANCE,
SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY,
BY
JOHN MOORE, M.D.

THE extreme difficulty of giving a satisfactory abridgment of a work, which consists rather of sentiment than description, had almost deterred us from entering on Dr. Moore's celebrated volumes. But unwilling to omit, entirely, what we consider as an honour to the literature of our country, and an ornament to any collection, we have attempted his *View of Society and Manners in France and Italy*, in a way the most favourable to the fame of the author that we could devise, and which may convey some faint idea, though but a faint one, we confess, of the merit of the original.

The amiable author, it is well known, travelled with the present Duke of Hamilton, and is no less estimable as a man, than as an elegant and lively writer. He addressed his remarks, in the course of his travels, in the form of letters,

a fri

new to him with all the
and with every mark
asking a thousand questi
friends in England, wi
fwer.

Perceiving the compar
versation, he proposed
which the marquis imme
dered his coachman to dr
as all the world would be

When they arrived, the
lery, that they might se
and yet be free from inte

Our author soon remar
extravagantly dressed; bu
ed the approach of fifty,
to conceal their age. At
quis started up, said they
remarked, that old ladies,
to appear young, if neglect
distinctive animals

best hopes of promotion depended on their influence at court.

A young man, very magnificently dressed, entered the room. His importance was announced by his airs, his bustle, and his decisive tone of voice. "It is M. le Duc de —," said the marquis, "and it is indispensably necessary, that you should be presented to him; there is no living at Paris without that advantage."

A fine lady next appeared, who seemed to command the admiration of the whole assembly. She smiled at one, nodded to another, shrugged to a third, tapped a fourth with her fan, burst into a fit of laughter to a fifth, and whispered in the ear of a sixth. In short, she seemed persuaded that she was the only person present worthy of attention.

Just as the marquis was proceeding with some sarcastic remarks on this beautiful woman, he suddenly recognised one of his friends; and immediately starting up, hurried our author down stairs, and introduced him, by saying, he was an English philosopher, who understood horse races better than Newton himself, and who had no objection to the game of whist.

With this gentleman they supped, in company with several ingenious men, with a mixture of very agreeable women, who freely joined in the conversation, even when it turned on subjects of literature. Even those who knew nothing of the matter, rallied their own ignorance in such a sprightly manner, as must have convinced every person, that knowledge is not necessary to render a woman exceedingly agreeable in society.

The marquis was now a pretty constant companion of our author; and being universal-
ly

considerable w
sentiments of people
in general.

As the sentiments
letters influence, to a
and the conduct of the
manners of these last
the former, and render
equally remote in their
ward timidity contracts
disgusting arrogance in
nours, or ecclesiastical d
Politeness and good n

various proportions thro
highest nobility to the
forms a more remarkable
ture in the French chara
impetuosity, and ficklen
cient, as well as the m
country have been noted.
A stranger, unversed in

son whose clothes are made against every law of the mode ; but suffer him to pass, before they turn round to indulge their curiosity.

It is not to be denied, however, but the influence of office is as visible among the French as other nations, particularly towards each other. In fact, examples of the abuse of power are every where to be met with ; yet there is no country in Europe where less licence, in this respect, is taken than here.

In this place, our ingenious traveller makes various remarks on the innate loyalty and love of monarchy of the French nation. That this might be the prevailing character of the people only twenty years ago, we have no reason to doubt ; but the instability of the French has always been proverbial ; and the revolution in sentiment, which has lately taken place among them, is no less remarkable than the revolution in government. With the turn of the tide, they may again assume their old character, or be moulded into something quite new : that their habits, their ideas can remain just as they are, is impossible. Society cannot exist without the ties of religion, and the impulse of morals.

Dr. Moore had now contracted a particular intimacy with the marquis, who had, however, absented himself for some days, as he said, he was obliged to pay his court to a lady, in order to gratify his relations ; and that he was just on the point of being married.

While our author was in daily expectation of hearing this intelligence confirmed, the marquis called at his lodgings, and with a very gay air, exclaimed ‘ *Me voilà au désespoir, mon cher ami.*’

is the best creature in the marriage would make her uncles and aunts, and cousin I was moreover informed together, and all her relations, with the most obliging ease was tolerably pretty; and would persuade me to marry why, thought I, should I in particular as it was not in displeasing to myself."

The doctor approved of it and only observed, that it was open to be perfectly displeased to prefer another woman.

"You are mistaken, my marquis, I preferred many women, and one in particular, I do not mention; but whom I love in earnest."

"Good heaven!" cried the

tion on me; and though it is possible that it may be brought on at some future period, I shall still be a gainer, because the longer marriage is deferred, the later we have occasion for repentance."

This is a genuine picture of a French lover; and we leave our readers to make their own reflections.

Our countrymen often accuse the French of insincerity in their professions; but this is frequently without reason. Their language abounds in complimentary phrases, which they distribute with wonderful profusion and volubility; but they have no more meaning than the customary subscription of a letter; and as these expressions are fully understood by the natives themselves, they imagine all the world interpret them the same; and therefore, they evidently have not the smallest intention to deceive.

The not making a proper allowance for different modes and usages which custom has established, is one great cause of the unfavourable and harsh sentiments which the people, of different countries of the world, too often harbour against each other.

The complimentary phrases, which have crept into all modern languages, may perhaps be superfluous, or absurd; but they are so fully established, that people of the greatest integrity use them in England as well as France; with this difference, that a smaller proportion will do in one country than the other; but they are indications of friendship in neither.

Friendship is a plant of slow growth in every climate. Happy the man who can rear a few, even where he has the most settled residence.

...reason to
meet with abroad
prejudices against
sojourn; they de
customs; they for
of their own; and
reigners are too v
solicitations to be
them to an intimac

By this illiberal
the true purpose of
ed; and many Eng
or five years abroad,
the natives of the co
passed. Yet to trav
converse with none bu
merely to boast of hav
is certainly absurd to
same time, to ape for
and transplant them to
can thrive or appear

ners in general ; and considered all their politesse as impertinence, and their civilities as a prelude to the picking of his pocket.

In company with this gentleman, Dr. Moore went one day to a review of the foot guards by Marshal Biron. There was a crowd, and it was with difficulty they could get into the circle to see distinctly. An old officer, of high rank, touched some people who stood before them, saying, "these two gentlemen are foreigners," on which they immediately gave way. "Don't you think this very obliging," said Dr. Moore. "Yes," answered he ; "but by heavens, it is very unjust."

They returned by the Boulevards, where crowds of citizens, in their holiday dresses, were making merry ; all in a careless oblivion of the past, and thoughtless of the future. "These people seem very happy," observed our author. "Happy !" exclaimed B. "if they had common sense or reflection, they would be miserable. Could not a minister pick out half a dozen of them, if he pleased, and clap them into the Bicetre ?" "That is true, indeed, said Dr. Moore. Such a catastrophe may very probably happen, and yet I thought no more of it than they."

Thus there are some people in the world, who by carrying reflection too far, not only imbitter present enjoyment, but dress the future in gloomy colours, which it would be wise to paint in the brightest. These are miserable on principle, and refine away the present pleasures of life, by anticipating what may never happen.

Dr. Moore went with his friend B. to the play-house. They found a prodigious crowd of people before the door, and could not get a place

by the court; and it very ofte
dramatic piece, which has bee
royal family and court, with th
is afterwards damned with eve
ignominy at the theatres in th

By the emphatic applause
on particular passages of the
they convey to their rulers the
nation respecting the measures

At a time when they were b
potism, this was the only pu
their sentiments that they co
safety; and they laid hold of
with ardour, and turned it to a

Though the gentleness of
qualifies, in some degree, the
vernment, yet the condition of
ple is by no means comfortable

When we consider the prod
this kingdom; the advantage

ance, nay, the utmost profusion, the peasant cannot, without much difficulty, earn a scanty and precarious subsistence. The vices and extravagance of individuals, and the defects of the government can alone account for this.

During his stay at Paris, the marquis invited Dr. Moore to drive somewhere into the country, to dine tête-à-tête, and to return in time to the play.

This proposal being acceded to, they proceeded a few miles, when they perceived a young fellow, dressed in an old uniform, sitting under a tree, playing on the violin. As they came nearer, they perceived he had a wooden leg, part of which lay in fragments by his side.

The marquis accosted him, and asked him where he was going. "To my own village," said the soldier. But my poor friend, resumed the marquis, you will be a long time before you arrive at your journey's end, if you have no other carriage besides these, pointing to the fragments of his wooden leg. "I wait for my equipage and suit, said the soldier, and am greatly mistaken if I do not see them this moment coming down the hill."

Looking up, they saw a cart drawn by one horse, in which was a woman and the driver. Before they came up, the soldier informed them that he had been wounded in Corsica; that his leg had been cut off; that before setting out, he had been contracted to a young woman in the neighbourhood; but that when he returned with a wooden leg, all the girl's relations opposed the match. The young woman, however, still remained constant in her affections, and had agreed to accompany him to Paris, from whence the
intend

...time will be early
my mistress.

The girl sprang from
of her lover, stretched o
told him with a smile th
had found an admirable
mised to make a leg that

She seemed about twen
tiful, fine-shaped brunette
dicated sentiment and vi

"You must be fatigu
marquis. One is never f
they are serving those t
kissed her hand, with a g

"When a woman has
a man," you see, said th
me, "it is not a leg more
her sentiments." Nor w
Fanchon, which made a
heart. "If they had," s
would not have been fin



The Disabled Soldier & his Mistress
Published Novr 11. 1797, by B. Baskerville, corner of St. Dunstons, Church.



"The soldier began to make difficulties about entering the carriage. Let us mount, said the girl, since these gentlemen insist on doing us so much honour.

"A girl like you, would do honour to the finest coach in France. Nothing would please me more than to have it in my power to make you happy," said the marquis. Leave that to me, said the soldier. I am as happy as a queen, said Fanchon.

"You see how happy we French people are," said the marquis, as they were driving off. But answered I, how long will it last with these poor creatures? Ah! said he, that reflection is like an Englishman's. I cannot tell how long their happiness will last; neither do I know how long you or I may live; but I fancy it would be great folly to be sorrowful through life, because we do not know how soon misfortunes may come, and because we are quite certain that death must come at last.

"When we overtook them at the inn, and had ordered them some refreshment, pray said I to the soldier, how do you purpose to maintain yourself and wife? One, who has contrived to live five years on soldier's pay, replied he, can have little difficulty for the rest of his life. I can play tolerably well on the fiddle, and perhaps there is not a village in all France of the size, where there are so many marriages as that in which we are going to settle.—I shall never want employment.

"And I, said Fanchon, can weave hair nets and silk purses, and mend stockings. Besides, my uncle has two hundred livres of mine in his hands, and though he is very brutal, and connected with a person in power, we shall make him pay it
ever



---ppy, my good n
with a look of exqu
not our own fault?"
girl," said the soldier v
much to lament."

I never felt a more
tear stood in the marqu
"this is a crying con
Fanchon: "Come hithe
such time as you can get
dred livres; and my frien
louis, accept of this from
gold into her hand. "I
to love your husband, a
Let me know, from time
and how I can serve you.
of my name and residen
me the pleasure of callin
be sure you bring your h
for I would not wish to
you more than I do."

vide lodgings for you, and the best surgeon for wooden legs that can be found. When you are properly equipped, let me see you, before you go home."

Their English friend, Mr. B. supped with Dr. Moore the same evening. The adventure of Fanchon and the soldier was particularly detailed by our author. B. took little notice, but said, the marquis was an honest fellow, and, from his name, wished to trace him to an English extraction. Soon after, Mr. B. met the soldier by chance, and slipped twenty guineas in his hand. The soldier, in astonishment, exclaimed, "My God! this is the marquis's doings again." "Yes," said B. "he sends you that by me;" and immediately hurried down another street.

The soldier wished, at a future interview, to thank the marquis for this fresh bounty. He could not unravel the mystery; but when Dr. Moore heard the tale, he knew that his benevolent countryman had thus generously contributed to the soldier's comfort, without taking the trouble to reflect that he was already in the hands of a man who would take care of him.

There are men in the world, and, no doubt, useful and respectable men too, who examine the *pros* and *cons* before they decide, and who are directed, in all their actions by the generally received notions of duty. They weigh in the nicest scales, every claim that is made upon them; and if just, they endeavour to pay them on demand, as they would a bill of exchange. Their passions and their affairs are always in excellent order: they walk through life undisturbed by the misfortunes of others. And when they come to the end of their journey, they are decently interred in a church-yard.

generates, when they are pain

That the first of these two
be most useful in society, is to
keep out of many scrapes and
which warm feelings may hurt
while we respect the one, we
the other.

Considering the natural gaiety
the French nation, Dr. Moore is
surprised at their predilection
ally since their tragedies are but
full of declamatory speeches. Yet
of both sexes flock to these
preference to all others, and list
gravity and attention. It might
such a species of amusement was
genial to the saturnine disposition
but an English audience loves
incident, in their tragedies, and
aversion to long dialogues and
ever fine the sentiments may

d sentiment, while the other could not be awake without bustle, guards, processions, sets, fighting, and bloodshed.

The French tragedians, however, are apt to step the modesty of nature." Nature, in- is not the criterion by which their merit is tried. The audience measures them by a sublime standard; and, if they come not up to it, they cannot pass muster.

tural action, and natural elocution, they to think incompatible with dignity, and ne that the hero must announce the great- of his soul by supercilious looks, haughty- es, and a hollow-sounding voice. The easy- gue of Shakespear appears to them low, r, and inconsistent with the dignity of tra-

aplicity of manners, however, is so far from inconsistent with magnanimity, that the one, ie most part, accompanies the other. That not inconsistent with genius, and the highest ties of mind, is a position which cannot be d.

comedy the French actors excel, and can al- produce a greater number, far above medi- , than are to be found on the English stage. ational character and manners of the French hem, perhaps, advantages in this line; and, s, they have now numerous resources to y them with actors of every kind. In all rge towns of France, there are play-houses ished. The same takes place in the fron- owns, and wherever there is a garrison of two ee regiments.

genteel comedy, particularly, the French seem to excel ours. They have, in gene
L. XVIII. S VI

ad got nothing. "Eh ! Monsieur," replied the actor, "comptez vous pour rien la ligne parler ainsi ?"

gratified their curiosity in Paris, they arrangements for their departure, and passing through Dijon, Chalons, and Maçon, arrived the fourth day at Lyons.

Paris, Lyons is the most magnificent city in France. It is enlivened by industry, commerce, beautified by wealth, and animated by its population.

The manners and conversation of merchants and manufacturers has been generally considered inferior to that class of men. But in France, little difference perceptible between the manners of the people of Lyons and those of Versailles. A native, however, may possibly discover dissimilitudes where a foreigner cannot.

After a short stay at Lyons, they proceeded to Geneva. The situation of this city is as happy, healthy, respects, as the heart of man can desire, and imagination conceive.

In this, the great number of men of letters are either natives of the place, or have chosen for their residence, the decent manners, the favourable circumstances, the humane dispositions of the Genevois in general, render this city and its environs a desirable retreat for people of a liberal turn of mind, who are contented with moderate and calm enjoyments, and who are free from local attachments, nor domestic reasons, for preferring one place before another.

As we have, in the former part of this volume, made the acquaintance of Switzerland with Mr. Coxé, we do not mean to encumber the author's account of this country.

the works of Locke, Monte

The democratical nature inspires every citizen with a portance. He perceives the public dares to insult, or even impunity. The meanest citizen possessed of certain rights, which subject deserving the attention of the government, makes him respect himself; within proper bounds, has a right to render a man respectable to

"As far as I can judge," spirit of independence and firm sentiments of decency and a sense of justice, in a most remarkable manner, in the subjects of this happy republic.

In no city of Europe are the people less under the influence of religious enthusiasm, than at Geneva. He now alive, would not risk of persecution. Should

the efficacy of their doctrine by the
 their own lives.

ic walks are crowded by all descrip-
 ble, in their best dresses. The differ-
 or circles assemble in the houses and
 ndividuals. They play at cards and
 ave music parties on the water.

ne peculiar, but excellent, custom here.
 i societies for their children at a very
 of their lives. These societies con-
 volve, or more children of the same
 rly of the same age and situation in
 assemble once a week, in the houses
 pective parents, who entertain them
 offee, biscuits, and fruit; and then
 o indulge in free conversation.

ection is strictly kept up through life,
 erations may take place in the situa-
 cumstances of the individuals. To
 hours, they continue to pass some
 ry year, whenever it is possible, with
 ons and friends of their youth. No-
 ; more delightful or instructive, than
 nity.

er class of the citizens have country
 sent to the town, where they spend
 the year. These houses are all of
 and some of them splendid; and in
 spect, they are all the most charming
 imagined.

live in town must return from their
 ts at sun-set, or they are sure to be
 The Genevois are wonderfully jealous
 al, as well as the internal, enemies of
 endency; a jealousy that has been
 from one generation to another.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.
those who promoted them dese
His brother, who was in that p
rupted him, and with a tone of
ed to beg for mercy, exclaim
brother, you would not push y
far—you would not actually k
most certainly I would, replied
a determined countenance, and
ther, should be the first, to shew

Whenever political animos
such a height, it destroys the cl
is sincerely to be lamented, tho
the motive may sometimes dese

Dr. Moore was present at a g
ertainment, given by the king
fiers, upon his accession to that d
vied rank is neither transmitt
right, nor obtained by election
skill and real merit,

During several months every

field of contest, by the syndics, amidst the acclamations of the people.

On the day of his feast, a camp was formed on the plain, without the gates of the city, where the whole forces of the republic divided into two distinct armies, in order to perform a battle, in honour of his majesty.

Every thing being in readiness, the syndics, council, strangers of distinction, the relatives and favourites of the king, assembled at his majesty's palace, a little snug house, in a narrow street; and from thence set out, in grand procession, to the field where the troops were drawn

When the king was seated, the ardour of the troops could no longer be restrained. They called loudly to their officers to lead them to glory. A signal was given, and the attack commenced in the most spirited manner. They had, indeed, nothing to fear; yet their evolutions shewed the knowledge of the military art; and both armies went through their parts with much address.

When victory, with equipoised wings, hovered over both armies, a messenger arrived from the council-hall, with intelligence that dinner was ready, on which they instantly threw down their arms, shook hands, and were friends.

They left Geneva on the 3d of August, and breakfasted at Bonneville, a small town in the duchy of Savoy, situated at the foot of the Mole, which is computed at four thousand six hundred English feet above the surface of the lake of Geneva, and which last is one thousand two hundred feet above the level of the Mediterranean.

From Bonneville they proceeded to Cluse, de-
light

these mountainous tracks, the safest mode of conveyance; with what precision they made it is scarcely possible to treat.

Finding it impossible to do otherwise, allowing the mule to be its own footing, our author laid the reins loose and allowed it to take its own course, trusting to control it in the last moment.

"This is doubtless the best advice," said Moore, with significant ironical commendation to all my friends, "to be careful through life, when they have a mule for a companion."

After resting some time at the bottom, they ascended by a very steep path and at six in the evening reached Chamouni. This valley is bounded by very high mountains, between the peaks of which, on one side of the valley, are large bodies of ice and snow called

that, judging from the eye, it seemed possible to have thrown a stone from the one to the

Mont Blanc seemed as high here as when we were in the valley, though they had ascended thousand feet perpendicular.

Ascending a little on the other side of Montanvert, they found themselves in a plain of ice, resembling a stormy sea, suddenly arrested and fixed in a strong post. This stretches several leagues from Montanvert, and presents some sublime and beautiful scenes.

Being satisfied their curiosity, and taken some refreshment, they began to descend, and reached their former lodgings at Prieuré, in the valley of Chamouni, without any accident, though not without fatigue.

There are five or six different glaciers, which terminate on one side of the valley of Chamouni, within the space of five leagues. They are so contented, however, with visiting one of them, and with the distant view of the rest; and though nature lies in torpid horror, there is surely no excitement, but curiosity, to make travellers expose themselves to danger, in traversing such immense volumes of ice.

The morning on which they departed from Chamouni, our author observed a girl of a singular appearance, sitting before the door of one of the huts. When he spoke to her, she made no answer, but an elderly man informed him that she was an idiot, and had been so from her birth; that, all over the valley of Chamouni, one was generally destitute of common understanding.

exempted. And would you, rejoice
accept of goitres, to get free from
volontiers, Monsieur; l'un vaut b

On the morning of the 6th day
to Prieuré, and having ascended
which shut up the valley of Ch
end opposite to that by which the
gradually sunk into a dreary val
horrid aspect.

At length they ascended Mo
passed the barrier between the do
king of Sardinia and the Pays de
file commences here which runs fo
where a few peasants, arranged
might check the progress of a con

Having traversed the country
they arrived at Martigny, which
bottom of the mountain, in good
spirits.

After a night's refreshment, the
some degree of impatience for

ving passed the bridge at St. Maurice, a little town which guards the entrance into the Lower Rhone, they proceeded to Bex, a village, delightful in its situation, and famous for its salt-works. They entered the largest saline by a passage cut out of solid rock, of sufficient height and breadth, to allow a man to walk with ease.

After advancing about three quarters of a mile to the entrance, Dr. Moore was seized with a shudder, from the disagreeable smell of the place, and hastened to return to the open air, leaving his companions to push their researches as far as they pleased.

Next morning early, they left Bex, passing through Aigle, a little town, the houses of which are built of white marble, which abounds in the country.

Not far from this place, they crossed the Rhone, and had a delightful ride to St. Gingo, where they dined. Though it was Sunday, there was a fair that day, which was attended by an immense concourse of people from the Pays de Vaud, the Canton of Bern, and the Duchy of Savoy.

Little beyond St. Gingo, they entered Savoy. The road here is cut out of the lofty rocks which surround the lakes of Geneva. In some places it is extremely dangerous, and every where requires caution.

The sight of Meillerie recalled the remembrance of Rousseau's two lovers. Dr. Moore says, he gazed with his eyes, and imagined he discovered a romantic spot, where St. Preux sat with his back to view the habitation of the beloved.

In imagination, he traced his route, when he was rung from rock to rock, after one of his letters.

descended to the plain, and conveyed to Tonon, a town containing many monasteries, and about six thousand inhabitants, one fifth of which were religious.

Having visited the convent of Ripaille, where the duke of Savoy, during his reign, assumed the character of a monk, they were afterwards elected pope, they returned in the afternoon, at Geneva; having, in the evening, finished a tour, in which they beheld a number of sublime and interesting objects, combined, that can possibly be found in any other part of the country.

As Voltaire then lived at Ferney, it naturally be supposed, that our author was in the vicinity, without feeling a want of an extraordinary man. That wish was gratified. Dr. Moore and his friends had frequent conversations with him; and he gave a very interesting description of the country.

one, has a look of the utmost spirit and

most piercing eyes I ever beheld, are Voltaire, now in his eightieth year. His countenance, indeed, is expressive of genius, and extreme sensibility.

When the weather is favourable, he takes an airing in his coach with his niece, or some of his friends, to whom there is always a sufficient number. Sometimes he saunters in his library, or, if the weather does not permit him to go abroad, he employs the vacant hour in playing with father Adam, or in receiving and conversing with curious or learned travellers.

For the greater part of his time, however, he is employed in study. Composition is his principal occupation; and no author, who writes for his country, is so much attached to his study, no young poet, ardent for distinction, so assiduous with his pen, or more anxious for fame, than the wealthy and illustrious Voltaire of Ferney.

He lives in a hospitable manner. About fourteen people generally dine at his table, whether he appears or not. For, when deeply engaged in literary avocations, or under the pressure of business, he does not dine with his company; but he usually makes his appearance, for a few minutes before, or after dinner.

His niece, Madame Denis, does the honours of the table, and entertains company, when he is not able, or is unwilling, to appear.

The forenoon is the least proper time to visit him, because he cannot bear to have his hours interrupted. Those who are invited to have an opportunity of seeing him in the most advantageous point of view. He then ex-

flows along in a free train of
observation, and delicate iron

“ Considered as a master, &
very amiable light; he is affec-
tionous to his tenants and de-
lights in their prosperity; as
their private and domestic co-
fection of a parent. By his
alone, Ferney, from a wretched
habitant were sunk in sloth
come a flourishing and comm

“ That acrimony, which in
Voltaire's works, seems to be
rival wits and contemporary
him that distinguished rank
letters, which the general voi

“ Happy, if this extraordi-
fined his genius to its native
which the muses love; and th
viated from these into the
troverſe For while he attac

ter seems now to be as much tired of the
 eer against the Christian doctrines, as of the
 and most tedious sermon in their support."
 ile Dr. Moore remained at Geneva, he was
 or his opinion, by a friend in England, re-
 g a scheme of Lord ——'s sending his
 be educated there. His arguments are
 in favour of a native education, and at a
 school, in preference to a private one, that
 ent not having room to transcribe them all.
 English boy," says he, "sent to Geneva, at
 y period of life, and remaining there six or
 ears, if his parents be not along with him,
 obably, in the eyes of the English, appear a
 f Frenchman all his life after. This is an
 enience which ought to be avoided with the
 t attention; as no English man of fashion,
 s evinced, in his dress or style of living, a
 nce to French manners, can escape losing
 the opinion of his countrymen.

ith regard to the objections against the
 schools of England, they are, in many re-
 applicable to those of every country; but
 , not appear to be sufficient to overbalance
 antages which attend that mode of educa-
 , our country at least.

a public school, though a general attention
 to the whole, in many particulars a boy is
 ated to decide and act for himself. His re-
 among his companions depends solely on
 conduct. He acquires a certain hardi-
 and manliness of character, which never leave
 le imbibes principles of generosity, friend-
 and honour; because he finds they command
 e and esteem; he learns to despise mean-
 spirit, perfidy and ingratitude, because

ters will punish a dunce or his little ceremony as the son of a tassel coward will be kicked about lions, equally with the poorest prodigence, genius, and spirit, are the superiority and applause, both without the English public school.

"Upon the whole," says Dr. Hume, "clearly of opinion, that the earliest Englishman's education, during which he receives the most lasting impression in England."

The Duke of Hamilton, having some of the German courts, they brought friends at Geneva, and proceeded along the side of the lake, through the vineyards to produce the vin de la côte. so much

Lausanne enjoys a delightful situation, stands at the distance of thirty miles from Geneva. As the nobility, from the countries of several officers reside here.

principal church is detached from the town, and stands on the overhanging hill. From the terrace, church-yard there is a beautiful view of the lake, the Rhone, the lake, and the towns and villages that line its margin.

Their next stage was Avanches, the ancient capital of Helvetia, from whence they proceeded to Murten, or Murat, a small town, situated on a high ground, on the side of a lake of the same name.

Here they dined, and amused themselves in the festival which was then held in the town; after which they continued their journey to Berne, a large, well-built town, with an air of some magnificence. The houses are of a fine white stone, and pretty uniform. There are piazzas on each side, with a walk raised four feet above level of the street, which are very commodious in wet weather.

The public edifices, such as the hospital, the library, the guard-house, the arsenal, and the churches, are splendid, and well adapted for their respective destinations.

Determining to pursue the direct road to Strasbourg, they passed next through Soleure, an agreeable little town, situated on the Aar. The houses are neat and cleanly; and the common people seem to be in easier circumstances, and to possess a greater air of content than is usual, even in Switzerland.

The inn where they lodged, reminded them of an English one, from the comforts it afforded. The arsenal is well stored with arms; and there are trophies, and other ornaments of the valour of their ancestors. In the middle of the hall are thirteen men, in complete armour, representing the thirteen Swiss cantons.

exaggerated descriptions which have given us of rural felicity.

When they arrived at Basle, abode at the Three Kings inn, and supped at an ordinary. Next sat a genteel-looking man, from whom he entered into conversation for his companion, a round-faced gentleman, from Amsterdam, speak Dutch. Dr. Moore was unable to talk with him in that being interpreted by his friend heard it with great composure, his pipe from his mouth, observe to console themselves for the understanding each other; for, as connection in trade, their conversation answered any useful purpose.

This shews the sentiments of the life: he values nothing that

So many ridiculous things occur every day in this world, that men, who are endowed with that sensibility of mind which usually accompanies genius, find it very difficult to maintain a continued gravity. In law, physic, and divinity, the individuals, who have been most successful in keeping up this farce, and who never deviate from established forms, have not always been distinguished for real knowledge or genius; though they have been generally most admired by the multitude, who are apt to mistake gravity for wisdom, which actually proceeds from a literal weight of brain, and muddiness of understanding. Mistakes of the same kind, however, are frequently made in forming a judgment of books as well as men.

Nothing can be a finer contrast with the mountains of Switzerland, than the plains of Alsace. From Basle to Strasbourg is a continuous, well-cultivated plain, almost as flat as a bowling green.

They passed some days very agreeably in Strasbourg. Indeed, it is almost impossible to be at leisure for good company and amusement, in a place where there is a numerous French garrison.

After dining one day with Marshal Contades, the commander of the garrison and governor of the province, he invited his company to his box at the play-house. Voltaire's *Enfant Prodigue* was acted: the afterpiece was the Frenchman in London, in which our nation is a little bantered.

An old French officer, in the next box, seemed uneasy, and hurt at the peals of laughter which burst from the audience at some particular passages. He touched Dr. Moore's shoulder, as

assu-

troops. Notwithstanding these few
rouse their attention, the German
not go through their exercise with
or alertness than the French.

Perhaps, what improves the ha-
matic German, would have a co-
the delicate and lively Frenchman
severity which is requisite to it
would render a greyhound good f

Severity would break the spirit
and impair that fire and impetus
for which they have been distin-
which makes the troops of that na-
midable than any other quality th

The French officers, in general
common soldiers with an easy, firm
an appearance of good will. This
does not diminish the respect
which they owe to their officers, nor
tory to that degree of subordinati

ical figures of hogs, asses, monkeys, and which, being dressed in monkish habits, in the most venerable functions of religion. For the edification of those who do not comprehend allegory, a monk, in the robes of his order, carved on the pulpit, in a most indecent manner, with a nun for his companion.

great clock, and its various movements, is an object of admiration, when first consulted, is beheld with indifference by modern

Moore had the curiosity to ascend the tower, which is reckoned the highest in Europe, being five hundred and seventy-four feet. The view from it is grand beyond expression.

Among the curiosities of the cathedral, should be mentioned two large bells. One is of brass, and weighs ten tons: the other of silver, which they call the silver bells above two. They also shew a large tablet of which they give the following history. Four hundred years ago, the Jews formed a conspiracy to betray the city, and with this trumpet horn, they intended to give the enemy the signal when to begin the attack. The plot, however, was discovered; many of the Jews were put to live, and the rest were plundered of their goods and effects, and banished the town.

The trumpet horn is sounded twice every night, from the belfry of the steeple, in gratitude for deliverance; though the Jews deny every circumstance of the story, except the murder and flight of their countrymen.

Coming down the Rhine, they came to Rastade, the residence of the margrave of Baden Durlach's dominions.

It is small, and not very populous. The margrave's palace, however, is sufficiently large.

After

... from a distance, that, which even
as you enter them, the view is to the
front of the palace.

The houses of the town are :
streets, being all of an equal
There are, indeed, a few new
giant than the others, built at one
place; but they are not, properly
ing to the town, and, therefore
from its symmetry.

Being announced in the usual
grave, who was then resident
waited on the Duke of Hamilton
them to the palace.

There were at dinner, the reigning
princess, three of their sons, and
to the number of thirty persons.
ment was splendid, and the manner
with the utmost politeness and affability.

The same company met to supper.
strangers had taken a view of

age with facility, and is well acquainted with the best authors.

The German princes are very attentive to form the same establishment for their household, the officers in the palace, are to be found here, in the court of the most powerful monarch in Europe. The difference lies in their salaries, rather than in the talents requisite for the places.

The margrave keeps on foot no other troops than are necessary for the duty of the palace, being too much understanding not to perceive, that the greatest army he could maintain would be no defence to his dominions, and would exhaust his coffers. At the same time, his principles and disposition keep him from hiring his subjects to foreign powers.

Happy would it be for mankind, if the almost unlimited authority, which the German princes possess, were always placed in such equitable hands as those of the Margrave of Baden, who employs it entirely for the good of his subjects; but, in return, meets with a respect from them bordering on adoration. But far more fortunate are they, who are born under a government which protects them, independent of the virtues, and in spite of the vices of their sovereign.

Leaving Karlsruhe, they had the margrave's permission to travel by a new road, through a whole forest, several leagues in length. After having traversed this, they fell in with the common posting road, entered the bishop of Spire's territories, passed by the town of that name, and the same evening arrived at Mannheim, the capital of the electorate of the palatine.

This is generally reckoned one of the most beautiful cities in Germany. The streets are perfect

der, and the town derives add from being almost entirely surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine.

The electoral palace is a magnificent structure. The cabinet of natural history, and the collection of pictures, are much to be seen. To examine them is amusing enough, but to describe them would be tedious.

The elector is a man of taste and of many qualities which, probably, afford him more satisfaction to himself, and the strangers that visit him, than to his subjects.

They were presented to the electress. The former was dressed in the uniform of his guards, and appeared to be a man of middle age.

The hereditary prince is a young man of great knowledge and good sense. He asked me many questions respecting England; and seemed very much interested with the state of parties and the conduct of the government.

One day, that they had the hon-

ne of his most brilliant repartees. Whether the spirit of the jest was allowed to evaporate in translation, Dr. Moore cannot tell; but he could not smell a particle, when the process was over.

This is, perhaps, the only example remaining of a court fool, or a licensed jester, an office formerly in all the courts of Europe. Are kings become wiser, or are pretended fools more scarce? They made an excursion to Heidelberg, situated about four leagues from Mannheim, in a hollow, on the banks of the Neckar. More cheerfulness of exuberant fertility cannot be seen, than among the fine chain of hills which begin near the town.

The electoral palace is seated on an eminence, which commands the town, and a view of the valley below; but the castle itself is unfortunately commanded by another eminence too near it, in which this noble building was cannonaded, when the whole palatinate was pillaged and burnt by Turenne.

While they were in the castle, they did not find it visiting the famous Heidelberg tun; but finding then quite empty, it made but a dull and uninteresting appearance.

The inhabitants of the palatinate are partly protestants, partly Catholics, who live in great harmony with each other; and the great church of Heidelberg is divided between them.

After spending a day here, they returned to Mannheim, from whence they soon after set out for Mentz.

It is very easy travelling through this part of Germany, the roads being perfectly good, and the country a continued plain.

However good Christians they
of them had the appearance of
cational devotions to the god of
them, in particular, appeared to
from his devotions, and moved a
unconcerned manner imaginable
himself as he went.

“ Does he repeat his Pater Noster
rather imagine he prays from His
Duke of Hamilton,

*Quo me Bacche rapis !
Plenum ?*

On both sides of the Rhine, th
here to become hilly and irr
banks finely exposed to the sun
Rhenish wine is produced, an
ground is valuable, and cultiva
gree.

Mentz is delightfully situated
The

The streets swarm with ecclesiastics, some of them in fine coaches, and attended by a number of servants. Our author remarked many genteel abbés, who were the most fashionable people, and gave the tone to the place.

Though it is most evident, that the clergy have taken very good care of their own interests; yet must be acknowledged, that the people also seem to be in an easy situation. Even the peasantry appear more comfortable than those of France, or even those in the Elector Palatine's dominions.

The Duke of Hamilton not having any ambition to be introduced at an ecclesiastical court, they staid here but a short time.

From Mentz they travelled to Frankfort on the Rhine. The streets of this city are spacious and well paved; the houses are stately, clean, and convenient; the shops are well furnished; the dress, air, numbers, and manners of the inhabitants, sufficiently shew that there is no little devotedness within their walls to impoverish them in support of his grandeur, or put their persons under restraint by his caprice.

The houses are of brick, but are covered with reddish stucco, which gives them a better appearance than naked bricks generally have. The fronts of some of the more capital buildings are adorned with bas reliefs of white stucco, in imitation of marble. These white ornaments, on a dark ground, form too strong a contrast, and destroy the simplicity of the design.

All religions are tolerated here, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith. The principal church, however, is in possession of the Catholics, though no public processions

worship within the

Though Frankfort
town, and the effect
magnificent, yet the
cular, worthy of atten-

All strangers, however,
and see the chamber
ed. And it would be
not to see the famous
here; an exhibition
sufficient price, surely
piece of parchment, with

A countryman of
the imposition; and on
the high price which
land, retorted on him
rien en Angleterre si ch
Frankfort*.

A singular custom is
of which Dr. Moore com-
men

IN GERMANY.

The people here, indeed, have a violent taste for psalm singing. There are a considerable number of men and boys, who follow this their only profession. They are engaged by son families to officiate two or three times a week in the morning, before the master and mistress of the family get out of bed.

When a person, in any tolerable circumstances dies, a band of these sweet singers assembles in the streets before the house; and chants an hour every day to the corpse, till it is interred. They likewise follow the funerals, which are conducted with great solemnity.

There are some villages near Frankfort, consisting entirely of French refugees, who left their country at the revocation of the edict of Nantz. Their descendants speak French in their common conversation, and retain many of their original customs to this hour.

The number of Jews, in Frankfort, is prodigious, considering the restraints to which they are subjected, in being obliged to live all together in a single street, built up at one end, with a large gate at the other, which is regularly shut at a certain hour of the night. After this no Jew dares to appear in the streets; but the whole herd remain cooped up till morning. As this street is narrow, and the inhabitants not remarkable for their cleanliness, it may easily be supposed, that the Jews' quarter is not the most inviting part of the town.

They have several times made considerable offers to be permitted to build, or purchase, another street for their accommodation; but all such proposals have been hitherto rejected. Why, no more to tell.



bourgeois. The first con-
lies, from different parts
fixed their residence here
tizens of Frankfort, who
tents of nobility. The
themselves with strangers,
made their fortunes by con-
them still follow on a large

There is a public assembly
a week, at which they drink
from six to ten o'clock. Of
same company meet alternately
houses, where they spend their
manner.

None of the bourgeois are
ties, but they have similar
themselves, and they entertain
whom they are acquainted,
manner at their houses.

The distinction of ranks is
very with them.

less horrid, as the piece winds up with a marriage, instead of an execution.

Most of the plays represented on the German stage, are translations from the English or French for Germany, so fertile in writers in divinity, jurisprudence, medicine and chemistry, till of late has had few poets. The German muse, however seems to be roused from her long sleep; and she has come abroad with an energy, which has astonished and delighted all Europe.

Among the winter amusements of this place traineau parties, as they are called, may be mentioned. These can only take place during a hard frost, or when a considerable quantity of snow lies on the ground.

A traineau is a machine in the shape of a horse, lion, swan, or some fanciful representation, without wheels, but made below like a sledge, for the purpose of sliding over the snow. Some of them are highly ornamented. A pole stands up from one side, to which a flag is fastened. A lady wrapt in furs, sits before, and a gentleman stands behind, on a board made for that purpose.

Two horses draw the vehicle, either conducted by a postillion, or driven by the gentleman. The horses are gaudily ornamented, and have bells hanging from their trappings.

Sometimes a party consists of thirty traineaux each attended by two or three servants on horseback, with flambeaux; for this amusement is usually taken when it is dark. The horses go at brisk trot, round the principal streets or squares the motion of the carriage is easy, and the whole makes a gay and lively spectacle.

Having pretty well satisfied their curiosity at Frankfort, they set out in a traineau for H

and where he
the most friend

They made v.
environs; and a
stadt, they again

The reigning I
their first visit t
aunt. She invit
the same evening

about ten persons
gay, affable, and
they thought her c
women they had ev

Next morning th
object of the great
prince has a most en
litary art. Drilling
are his chief amuse
this in all kinds of w
sufficiently capacious

The Darmstadt soldiers are tall, and cleanly dressed. They go through their manœuvres with great adroitness.

There is no regular fortification round this town, but a very high stone wall, merely intended to prevent desertion, to which the garrison, it seems, are extremely inclined, having little relish for the warlike amusements which constitute the supreme joy of their sovereign.

Sentinels are placed at proper distances all round the wall, who are obliged to be exceedingly alert. Every part of garrison duty is performed with equal exactness, and all neglects are as severely punished as if in actual service. Hence the duty becomes very hard, and perhaps feels more unpleasant, because it is without a sufficient object to justify it.

There is a small body of cavalry, dressed in buff coats, and magnificently accoutred. These are the horse-guards of the prince. As a body of men, they are remarkably fine, none of them being under six feet three inches in height, and several are considerably above that gigantic stature.

The whole army at present does not exceed five thousand men; and as the prince's finances are in very great disorder, numbers blame him for keeping up such a military establishment, which, though burdensome to the country, is inadequate to its defence, and much too large for mere amusement.

Same day, our travellers dined with the princess Maximilian, and in the afternoon were presented to the family of the brother of the reigning prince.

The ensuing morning they were invited to breakfast by the Baron Riedesal, at a pleas-

...usual post ch
enough to hold six
the first rank, take t
with them. In poi
imagined, and in tim

Dr. Moore went in
They passed the mo
returned to dine with
has a fine person, and
of the military charact

His second son, w
weeks, returned while
was pleasing to observe
incident diffused over th
and the whole family.

"Do not suspect," say
prejudiced in favour of th
longs to a prince. An
happiness is always agreea
in a palace or a cottage;
of good humour at

Among the remarkable things in Frankfort, says our author, may be reckoned the inns. Two in particular, the Emperor and the Red House, are superior to most on the continent, and may vie with the most magnificent inns in England.

At these, as at all other houses of public accommodation, both in Germany and Switzerland, there is an ordinary, at which strangers may dine and sup. This called the Table d'Hôte, from the circumstance of the landlord's sitting at the bottom of the table, and carving the viâuals. The same name is still retained in France, though the cause of it is obsolete.

There are no private lodgings to be had here, as in London; nor any hotels garnis, as in Paris. Strangers, therefore, occupy apartments at the inn, during the whole time of their residence in any of the towns. And travellers, of every denomination, under the rank of sovereign princes, make no scruple of eating occasionally at the table d'hôte of the inn where they lodge.

Many of our countrymen, however, who despise economy, and hate the society of foreigners, prefer eating in their own apartments, or at any private table, to which they may be invited.

This is certainly a glaring absurdity in their conduct; for if they wish to avoid the company of strangers, and have no ambition to improve from their manners or conversation, they might indulge their fancy as completely at home as abroad, and save themselves the expence and inconvenience of travelling.

The manners and genius of nations, it is true, are not to be caught at inns; yet a person of observation, and who is fond of the study of character, will sometimes find instruction and entertainme

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The French ladies have most expression; but the German have incomparably the best skin, and the finest bloom. They have a greater resemblance to the English than the French women, yet they differ considerably from both. The French are all volatility, and fond of social converse; the manner of an English woman is not quite devoid of restraint; and she sometimes seems rather to repel than invite the freedom of address. A German beauty, however, without the smart air of the one, or the reserve of the other, has generally a more placid look than either.

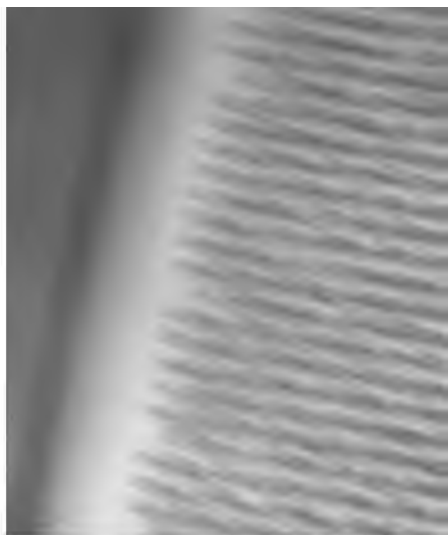
Several individuals, at Frankfort, are fond of distinguishing themselves by their passion for the fine arts, and there are certain private collections worth visiting.

It is still more the fashion here to form cabinets of natural curiosities. Besides the repositories of this kind which are in the possession of princes, many individuals, all over Germany, have museums in their houses; and strangers cannot pay their court better, than by wishing to see them.

This piece of politeness might be easily paid, did not the proprietor attend, and give the history of every piece of ore, petrification, and monster, that is in the collection, with tedious minuteness. To those who are really fond of such objects, this cannot fail to be gratifying; but most would be satisfied with a cursory survey, and be ready to dispense with a set explanatory lecture.

After a considerable stay at Frankfort, they took leave of their kind friends, and bade it a final adieu.

The first night of their journey, they slept at Marburg, and the second arrived at Cassel.



When they were to dine at the palace, they usually went half an hour before the time, and with the officers who had been invited, were all assembled in a large room.

There were about thirty covers every day in the parlour, and the same number in an adjoining room. The doors being left open between these apartments, the whole, in a manner, looked out like one company. Strangers, and such as are not under the rank of colonel, dine at a lower table.

The repast continues about two hours, during which the conversation is carried on with some degree of constraint, and rather in a low tone. After dinner, the company returns to the room where they first assembled, and where they remain till the landgrave retires. Soon after he is gone, they separate, and assemble again in the evening.

The landgrave constantly plays at cavioline, a kind of lottery, that requires about a dozen to form a party; but neither address nor attention is requisite to manage it; nor need it materially interrupt conversation.

The landgravine plays at quadrille, and chooses to form a party every night. Other card tables are set in the adjoining rooms, where gaming continues about a couple of hours.

Wine is then served, and at this repast there is more ease and gaiety than at dinner, because of less formality.

There are certain gala days, which are distinguished only by the company's being more numerous and better dressed, two circumstances which add much to the pleasure of an entertain-

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Next to the electors, the landgrave of Hesse Cassel is one of the greatest princes in Germany. His country is in general hilly and sylvan; but interspersed with fertile valleys and corn fields.

The reigning prince made a public profession of the Roman Catholic religion, in the life time of the late landgrave, his father. This gave great uneasiness to the old prince, and alarmed his subjects, who are all Protestants.

The states of the landgraviate were assembled on this important occasion, and firm measures were taken to maintain the religion and constitution of the country, against any future attempt to subvert them. The hereditary prince was excluded from all care in the education of his sons; and immediately on his father's accession to the landgraviate, the eldest was put in possession of the country of Hanau.

The inhabitants, indeed, seem to have felt no inconvenience from the change of their prince's religion, nor has he reaped any earthly advantage, either in point of profit or honour, by his apostasy; so that his hopes must be limited to the rewards that await him in another world.

This prince keeps on foot sixteen thousand men, in time of peace, disciplined according to the Russian plan. He is fond of exercising them; and when the weather is very unfavourable, rather than lose this amusement, he manœuvres even in his dining room*.

Our author says he has the happiness to be well acquainted with several distinguished officers

* The prince of Hesse Cassel is one of the greatest military tractors in Germany. He derives large subsidies from the pay of his soldiers, and all the deficiencies are made good in this way.

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are several curious foreign animals, both of beasts and birds.

The academy of arts, situated in the new town, contains some valuable antiques and other curiosities, among which is a St. John in Mosaic, done after a picture of Raphael. This tedious art of copying paintings in Mosaic, has been brought to great perfection, particularly at Rome.

They also shew a sword, which was consecrated by the pope, and sent to one of the princes of this family, at his setting out on an expedition to the Holy Land. What havoc this sacred weapon made, among the Infidels, we are not told, but it does not seem to be much worse for the wear.

Nothing in the country of Hesse, however, is more worthy the admiration of travellers than the Gothic temple, and cascade at Wassenstein. At this place there was originally an old building, used as a hunting seat. It is situated at the bottom of a high mountain, and has been enlarged and improved at different periods. But the grandfather of the present prince, formed on the face of the mountain, opposite to this house, a series of artificial cataraets, cascades, and various kinds of water-works, which display equal taste and magnificence.

The principal cascades are in the centre; and on each side are stairs of large black stones, of a flinty texture. Each of these stairs consists of eight hundred steps, leading from the bottom to the summit of the mountain; and when the works are allowed to play, the water, dashing over them, forms two continued chains of smaller cascades.

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care, when it came to his turn, to give some British officer of distinction.

The town of Brunswick is situated in a plain, on the banks of the Oder. The houses, in general, are old; but new buildings are daily arising, and the place gradually acquiring a more modern aspect.

The fortifications are pretty strong; and, on some occasions, have been of service to the place, particularly in 1761, when the city, though closely besieged, was relieved by prince Frederick.

The academy at Brunswick is in considerable reputation, and students resort to it from many parts of Germany, and even a few are sent from Britain. Such of them as are intended for a military life, can no where find more advantages united, than at the academy of Brunswick, nor have fewer temptations to dissipation and expence.

Our author and company passed a day at Wolfenbüttele, which is also a fortified city, and the ancient residence of this family. The public library here is in high estimation, and contains many curious manuscripts. They shew some original letters of Luther.

In their way back, they took a view of Saltz-dahlen, a palace, wholly built of wood. It contains some very magnificent apartments, and a large gallery of pictures, some of the most capital merit. In this palace, there is likewise a cabinet of china ware, containing seven or eight thousand pieces; and, in a smaller cabinet, they were shewn a collection of coarse plates, valuable only on account of their having been painted after de-

not make the same majesty as some other German troops, be-
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en can behave better in action
all frequent among them.

Two days after the arrival of
over, they took a walk to Her-
nificant avenue, as broad, and
h, of the Mall at St. James's.

has nothing extraordinary in
but the gardens, laid out in
are very fine. The orangery is ex-
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ness, regretted, for the first time, that her mind had not been cultivated as it ought.

She was determined to retrieve the neglects of her education by assiduous study, and, mentioning her resolution, requested the duchess to lend her a book to begin with. The duchess applauded her design, and soon after sent her a French and German dictionary.

In a short time, her highness enquired how she relished the book. "Infinitely," replied this studious lady. "It is the most delightful book I ever saw. The sentences are all short, and easily understood, and the letters charmingly arranged in ranks, like soldiers on the parade; whereas, in some other books, which I have seen, they are mingled together like a mere mob; so that it is no pleasure to look at them, and very difficult to know what they mean. But I am no longer surprised," added she, "at the satisfaction your royal highness takes in study."

After Dr. Moore, and company, returned to anover, they dined several times at the palace. A regular household establishment is kept up, and strangers of distinction are entertained in a very magnificent manner.

They spent most of their time at Marshal Berthier's. The conversation of a man of sense who had been fifty years in the army, and who had spent a considerable part of that time in high rank, led him to an intimacy with some of the most celebrated characters of the age, could not but be interesting.

The liberal, candid sentiments of this venerable man carried conviction, and commanded esteem.

the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It is also the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, and where principal magazines and founderies are established. In time of war, it is the repository of whatever he finds necessary to place out of the reach of sudden insult.

The country is well cultivated and fertile, for at two leagues beyond Magdeburg; afterwards it becomes more barren, and within a few leagues of Brandenburg, it is as sterile and sandy as the Deserts of Arabia.

Brandenburg, from which the whole electorate takes its name, is a small town, divided into old and new, by a river, which separates the fort from the city. The principal trade is carried on by some rich woollen manufacturers, whom the king of Prussia has encouraged to settle here. The number of inhabitants are computed at one thousand five hundred.

On entering the Prussian garrison-towns, travellers are stopped at the grate and interrogated. Answers are all taken down in writing with great formality.

On arriving at Potsdam, they next day waited on Count Finkenstein, to know when the Duke of Hamilton could be presented to the king; at the same time requesting permission to attend the reviews. The count said, they must write to the king on this business; and, as it appeared to be an established rule, it was readily complied with. Next morning one of the court servants called at their inn, and delivered a sealed letter, signed by the king, importing that, as the court would be at Berlin, the minister in waiting there,

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The king has expressed a great inclination to see this town increase; and in consequence, several monied people have built houses here, partly to pay their court to his majesty, and partly for the advantage of letting them. But as the town did not rise so rapidly as he wished, the monarch ordered several streets to be built at once, at his own expence. This, at once, sunk the value of houses, and the speculators found that they had laid out their money to bad interest. At present there are more houses than inhabitants.

Our author was not a little surpris'd, at first, in walking round the town, to see buff belts, breeches, and waistcoats hanging to dry before the best houses; but he was afterwards informed, that each housekeeper has two, or more, soldiers quartered on him; and their apartments, for the most part, are on the first floor.

The king prefers having his soldiers quartered with the citizens, rather than in barracks; an irrefragable proof that an army can be well-disciplined without them.

The palace at Potsdam, or the castle, as it is called, is a very noble pile, with magnificent gardens adjoining. Some of the apartments are superbly fitted up. In one the ornaments are of pure silver.

The person who shewed the palace, asked them if they had any desire to see his majesty's wardrobe.

On being answered in the affirmative, he conducted them to a chamber, where the monarch's clothes are deposited, and exhibited two coats faced with red, the lining of one a light blue; two yellow waistcoats, soiled with Spauldine; three pair of yellow breeches; and a blue velvet, embroidered with silver.

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Sans Souci is about
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ce, see with his own eyes, and decide by his judgment.

The new palace of Sans Souci is certainly a noble and splendid work. The offices are at a considerable distance; and are joined to the body of the palace by a double colonnade, which has a grand effect. The front of the palace seems never crowded with statuary. It has a cupola, surmounted by a large crown, supported by the twelve graces. The Duke of Hamilton aptly observed, that three Prussian grenadiers would have been more appropriate.

On the ground floor, in the centre, is a large hall, wholly cased with marble. It is called the theatre; and its ornaments correspond with that name; but it is much better adapted to the climate of Italy than to this. In general the apartments are fitted up with royal magnificence.

Opposite to the old palace of Sans Souci, and immediately within the gardens, Lord Mareschal of Scotland has built a house, in which he constantly resides. It was natural to suppose his countrymen would wait on this distinguished nobleman, however different their politics. His amiable character gained him the esteem of all, and the front of his house is this inscription:

FREDERICUS II. NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT.

Adjoining to the house is a small garden, with communication between it and the royal gardens, of which the king keeps the key, and frequently visits the veteran without any ceremony. Our travellers set out for Berlin, and found the city more like the cantonment of a great army, than the capital of a kingdom, in a state of profound peace. The court itself resembled the levee of a general.

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self did not attend; as t
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ut for Magdeburg, to continue his reviews, occupation which takes up about six weeks, e a year.

is absence from Berlin, however, made little ation in the duty, and none in the discip- of the troops. The reviews were scarcely , when field days began. About one thou- l five hundred, or two thousand troops, be- ing to the garrison, were exercised in the : every morning, besides those who appeared he parade for the ordinary guards.

o condition of life can be more active, and he same time, have less variety in it, than of a Prussian officer in the time of peace. He constantly employed in the same occupation, continually occupied in the same place. re is no rotation of troops, as in the British ice. The regiments placed in garrison towns py their stations, till they are wanted for ac- service.

is dreaded, that if they were continually ed from one garrison to another, they would more opportunities of deserting, to which are exceedingly prone; and which, accord- to the present plan, they cannot easily carry effect. For no sooner is a man missing, than tain number of cannons are fired, which an- ce the desertion to the whole country. The ants have a considerable reward for appreh- ling a deserter, and are liable to severe penal- if they harbour him, or aid him in making scape. Thus it is almost morally impossible et off.

heir only amusement or relaxation from the es of their profession, seems to be walking on parade, and conversing with each other. The most

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tuary. In the corner of one of the squares is a statue of Marshal-Schwerin, who was killed at the battle of Prague, in the moment of victory, gained by his single effort in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The society, into which strangers may be admitted in this capital, is neither various nor extensive. The Prussian officers, of the higher ranks, whose time is not entirely engrossed by the duties of their profession, live mostly with their families, or with each other; and it is said that the sovereign does not approve of their forming intimacies with foreign ministers or with strangers.

During Dr. Moore's stay here, the princess of Prussia gave a breakfast in a garden, to which a large company were invited. The dancing continued all the forenoon. On this occasion, the German state and ceremony, which have so often been talked of, seemed wholly to be laid aside, and all ranks mixed in social festivity.

Our travellers received many civilities from some of the Prussian ministers, from the British envoy extraordinary, and from some of the representatives of foreign courts. In short, they had every reason to be satisfied with the reception they met with, and the style in which they lived.

The queen's court, which was generally held at Mont Bijou, a small palace just without the gates, or at Shoenhausen, about two leagues from Berlin, was conducted in the same manner as the other courts of Europe; whereas that of Sans Souci, is on quite a new plan. There no strangers are received, nor any persons who have not real business with the king.

"His majesty," says Dr. Moore, "very seldom

Notwithstanding this hum
the ladies in Berlin are by no
the men in general. Many
men have avowed admirers, w
all occasions, and this is so fa
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Moore was much surprised, on his first arrival at Berlin, to find the freedom with which people spoke of the measures of government, the conduct of the king. Political subjects discussed with as little ceremony as at a n coffee-house. The same freedom appeared at the booksellers shops, where literary productions of all kinds were openly sold. A letter, on the partition of Poland, wherein the character was treated with all the bitter-satire, was to be had without difficulty. Government, supported by an army of one hundred and eighty thousand men, may safely disregard the criticisms of a few speculative politicians, and the pen of the satirist. While his majesty retains the power of disposing of the lands and properties of his subjects, as his wisdom directs, he allows them the most perfect freedom to amuse themselves as they please.

The mind of this monarch is infinitely superior to that gossiping disposition, by which the defective race of whisperers and retailers of scandal thrive at some courts. Convinced that the earnestness which can betray a real conversation, is never a false one, he listens to no little matters of what has passed during the hours of trivial mirth. The mean repeater of anecdotes of this kind would be driven from his presence with disgrace.

So free, so perfectly free is this great prince from suspicion and personal fear, that he resides at Souci without any guard whatever. An only serjeant, or corporal only, attends there in any time, to carry occasional orders to the garret at Potsdam, whither he always returns in the evening.

with greater, effect infinitely less. While the income of a nation is sometimes dissipated, without taste or magnificence, on the trumpery of a court, the king of Prussia employs his resources in improving his kingdom, and adorning his cities.

In his dominions, there are none of those posts which enrich individuals at the expence of the public; or where the salary is large, and the requisite talents small. If those, who hold the most lucrative employments in this court, can support a becoming dignity, by the emoluments of their office, and secure a moderate competence for their families, it is the utmost they can expect.

All commodities are highly taxed in Prussia; and considerable revenues are drawn even from the vanity of the subjects. The rage which the Germans have for titles, prompts many of the wealthy citizens to purchase some office about court; but the name and title are all they procure by this traffic; for, with regard to the real business of the office, they have as little connection with it, after the bargain, as before. Though the king scarcely ever consults with any body, he has more nominal privy counsellors than any king in christendom.

The army is chiefly composed of provincial regiments, levied in the different circles or cantons, into which the Prussian dominions are divided, in proportion to the size and population.

Whatever number of sons a peasant may have, they are all liable to be taken into the service, save one, who is left to assist in the management of the farm. The rest wear badges from their childhood, to shew that they are destined for so-

the native Prussian
or nine months furlough
turn to their relations, at
they please. Hence, it at
army is neither more nor
militia.

From Berlin, the Duke
author made an excursion
lenburg Strelitz. The weather
they thought it most advisable
night, and accordingly set out
evening. The first post house
four German miles from Berlin
a wood; and, as the night became
postillions lost their way.

After many ineffectual attempts
path, they unyoked the horses
to graze till day break, when
Oranienburg to Reinburg, a
belonging to Prince Henry of
fine gardens.

proceeded, and arrived there on the third day after they had left Berlin.

No sooner were our travellers announced, than they received an invitation to dinner, and a coach and equipage were ordered to attend the Duke of Hamilton.

The reigning duke and his sister, both unmarried, received them in the most polite manner. After dinner, there was a concert of music, and card-playing till supper.

The country in the environs is much more fertile than about Berlin. The southern part of the duchy, indeed, is flat, sandy, and sterile; but the northern part is of a rich verdure, finely diversified with hills, meadows, woods, and lakes.

This country produces plenty of corn, hemp, flax, sheep, and horses. New Brandenburg is a neat and thriving town, very agreeably situated. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in hops.

The second day after their arrival, they spent the forenoon in viewing every thing worthy of notice in the town, and dined again at court with a still more numerous party than the preceding day. After dinner, they accompanied his highness and the princess to an assembly in the town, and returned to sup at court, when they were entertained with music.

Highly flattered with the attentions they had experienced, they took their leave next morning, and returned by Old Strelitz to Berlin.

"While British subjects," says Dr. Moore, "pass through this country, they will naturally reflect, with gratitude and veneration, on the character of a princess, whose virtues are an ornament to the British throne, and whose annal
may

IN GERMANY.

The celebrated French actor, Le Kain, appeared in some of his principal characters; but as he never performed in comedy, and the king was most attached to tragedy, they had only the latter.

The tragedy of Oedipus is his majesty's favorite piece, and was twice represented. The king enjoyed it much, and was particularly pleased with some reflections against priests, though the tragedy of Oedipus, on the whole, does them great honour.

A French tragedy and an Italian opera were presented at the theatre alternately. The king attended at both, and displayed in his countenance that extreme sensibility to music, which constitutes a part of his character.

When there was no representation at the theatre, his majesty had a private concert in his own apartment, where he himself performed on the German flute, an instrument that he uses with much facility of execution.

"The more," says Dr. Moore, "that I see and hear of this extraordinary man, the more I am astonished. I like to stand near him, to hear him speak, and to observe his movements, his attitudes, his most indifferent actions. He always converses with particular affability to the Duke of Hamilton. One evening, before the play began, his grace and I were standing with Countess Stein, in a room adjoining to the great hall, where the company were assembled. The king entered alone, when he was not expected, and began a conversation with the duke. He asked several questions relative to the constitution; particularly at what age a man should take his seat in parliament. When he was asked, at twenty-one—it is said

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The Saxon troops
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The soldiers, during
coats, when they mou
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large pistol, which hang
Saxon band of music is v

From Dresden they
through a country, in man
and varied with the most

Prague, the capital of
hollow, surrounded by
which is

But though the wealth and magnificence of Prague are dwindled away, religion seems to have as many votaries as ever. Our author says, he never recollects having seen more glaring marks of devotion in any place. The corners of the streets, bridges, and public buildings, are all ornamented with crucifixes, images of the Virgin, and statues of saints, of every country, age, and sex.

The inhabitants are constantly prostrating themselves, on their knees, before one or other of those statues, but particularly on the large bridge over the Moldau, where there is the greatest concourse of passengers, and the utmost profusion of saints.

Not contented with kneeling, some of the pious devotees kiss the earth, and offer their petitions, with as much ardour, as if the objects represented were really present. But there is one saint who has more votaries than all the rest put together. He is called St. Nepomuc; and, it is said, he was ordered by some cruel tyrant to be thrown over a bridge, by which his neck was broken. Notwithstanding this scurvy treatment, he is supposed to have a particular affection for bridges ever since; and on such structures he has generally a place throughout Bohemia. He has the greatest reputation of any saint for curing barrenness in women; but how he acquired this character, Dr. Moore did not enquire.

They found an acquaintance at Prague, where they least expected it. As the Duke of Hamilton and our author were talking in the street, a priest overheard them, and after looking earnestly at them for some time, he came up and ad-

now, I am an Irishman too
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they asked him how he came
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ing you speak English, my

He turned out to be an honest
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Count Degenfeldt, ambassador from the United States, who furnished them with a list of visits to be made, and had the politeness to accompany them.

The first day they waited on Prince Kaunitz, who were invited to dine, and found a very numerous company at his house. They were afterwards introduced to Count and Countess Thune, whose house, or that of their sister, Countess Lstein, there was an agreeable party every evening.

The city of Vienna, exclusive of the suburbs, is of no great extent; nor can it be enlarged, on account of the strong fortifications that surround it. It is supposed to contain seventy thousand inhabitants.

The streets, in general, are narrow, and the houses lofty. Some of the public buildings and churches are magnificent; but they appear to less advantage, for want of room. The chief are the imperial palace, the library and museum, the palace of Princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, and some others.

Though Vienna may never again be exposed to siege, yet measures have been taken, in that view, to prevent the necessity of destroying the suburbs. No houses, without the walls, are allowed to be built nearer the glacis than six hundred yards; so that there is a broad circular field around the town, which, exclusive of other advantages, has a very beautiful and salubrious effect.

Beyond this plain, the suburbs are built; they form a very extensive and magnificent city, of an irregular circular form.

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," says Dr. Moore, "told me, that as soon as princess understood what her disease was, she ordered for a looking-glass, and, with unaffected sangfroid, took leave of those features she had heard praised, and which she believed would be greatly changed." This required great equity in a fine woman, in the bloom of youth, and in the most reverses of fortune which could befall her.

Our travellers nowhere spent their time more agreeably than in Vienna. There was no constant round of amusements, as to fill a man's time, without any plan or occupation; and yet there was enough to satisfy the mind, not perfectly vacant and dependent on external objects. They dined abroad two or three times in a week; and sometimes saw a little of the deep gaming. At some houses there was the play of any kind; but a species of conversation.

Indeed, there is no city in Europe, in my opinion, where a young gentleman, after a university education is finished, can pass his time with so much advantage; because, if properly recommended, he may mix, on an equal footing, with people of rank, and have opportunities of improving, by the conversation of sensible men and accomplished women.

And with no capital could he see fewer examples, and have fewer opportunities, of deep gaming, dissipation, or gross debauchery. He may lead a quiet life, and pass his time agreeably, independent of a constant round of amusements. He may be gradually led to enjoy a rational conversation; and



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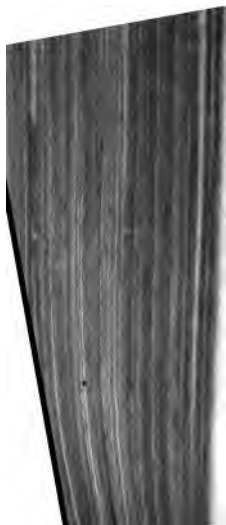
siege of Vienna, by John Sobieski, king of Poland. The imperial family, and the principal nobility, of both sexes, walked in solemn procession, and heard mass at the church of St. Stephen. In the middle of the street, leading from the palace to the church, a platform was raised, on which the procession walked. The streets were lined with the imperial guards, and the windows and tops of the houses were crowded with spectators. A prodigious train of bishops, priests, and monks, followed the imperial family; and a numerous band of music played as they went along.

As this is a day of rejoicing, the richest dresses are thought most expressive of pious gratitude; and the ladies displayed their devotion in the most brilliant manner.

Next day the imperial family dined in public, and numbers went to see them; though it seems strange, that it should give any pleasure to spectators to see people eating their victuals. Same evening, there was a grand masquerade at Schonbrunn, in honour of the archduke and the princess of Modena, for which four thousand tickets were distributed.

The principal rooms of that magnificent palace were thrown open, for the reception of the company. Collations and the choicest wines were served in profusion to all who asked for them.

At the end of a large dining room, a seat was raised for the empress and some of her ladies. Here a grand ballet was danced by the archduke, the archduchess, the princess of Modena, and some of the principal nobility, to the number of twenty-four.



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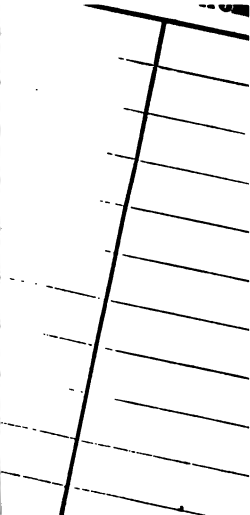
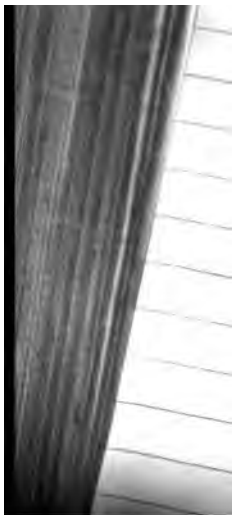
In regard to religion, he says there certainly appears a warmer and more general attachment to it in Vienna, than in any great town of Germany; at the same time that there is also a greater appearance of satisfaction and happiness, than in places where religious impressions are more feeble and less prevalent. Hence it is obvious, that the one is the consequence of the other. Indeed, without religion, the lives of the happiest would be a dreadful blank; and those of the unhappy, must be absolute despair.

The ladies here, with a deep sense of religion, blend a superstitious veneration for the Virgin Mary, or some saint. Our author, taking up a book one day, which lay on a lady's table, a small picture of the Virgin, on vellum, fell from between the leaves, and under it the subsequent inscription.

"This is presented by —— to her dearest friend —— in token of the sincerest regard and affection; begging that, as often as she beholds this figure of the blessed Virgin, she may mix a sentiment of affection for her absent friend, with the emotions of gratitude and adoration she feels for the mother of Jesus."

The lady informed him, that it was usual for intimate friends to send similar presents to each other, when they were likely to be separated for any length of time.

"There seems," observes Dr. Moore, "to be something exceedingly tender and pathetic in blending friendship with religious sentiments,



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